

Southeast of Saigon

Reds' Pre-Cease-Fire Drive Threatens 2 Major Towns

SAIGON, Oct. 27 (UPI)—Communist troops attempting to take over populated areas in anticipation of a cease-fire captured two villages and threatened two major towns within 45 miles of Saigon today, military sources said.

Two hamlets on French-built Highway 1 northwest of the capital were captured by Viet Cong and North Vietnamese soldiers early today, the sources said. Government reinforcements counterattacked but were unable to wrest the villages back by nightfall.

Southeast of Saigon, other Communist troops surrounded Do and Xuyen Do district capitals and fought their way through the lines of militia defenders to within 1,000 yards of the centers of both towns.

The Saigon high command said that during the 24-hour period that ended at 6 a.m. today there were 124 Communist attacks countrywide, the greatest number since the Tet offensive of 1968.

Air War Goes On
U.S. fighter-bombers attacked North Vietnam "more than" 60 times yesterday. High-flying B-52 bombers joined the air strikes with nine waves, all of them over the lower panhandle, the U.S. command said.

In London, U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird announced today that American warplanes have halted all bombing operations on North Vietnam above the 20th parallel, the Associated Press reported.

Mr. Laird spoke with newsmen after a meeting of the North Atlantic Alliance's nuclear planning group. He refused to say whether the United States was

still flying reconnaissance missions north of the 20th parallel. Military sources said Communist troops today captured two villages on Highway 12 and threatened a government attack. The highway was closed.

Fighting Near Saigon
The villages are 30 miles and 35 miles northwest of Saigon and sit at the edge of the traditional Communist infiltration route from Cambodian border sanctuaries to Saigon.

Other fighting continued in an area centered 15 miles north of Saigon, where the Communists have been leaping from hamlet to hamlet since Oct. 9, government sources said.

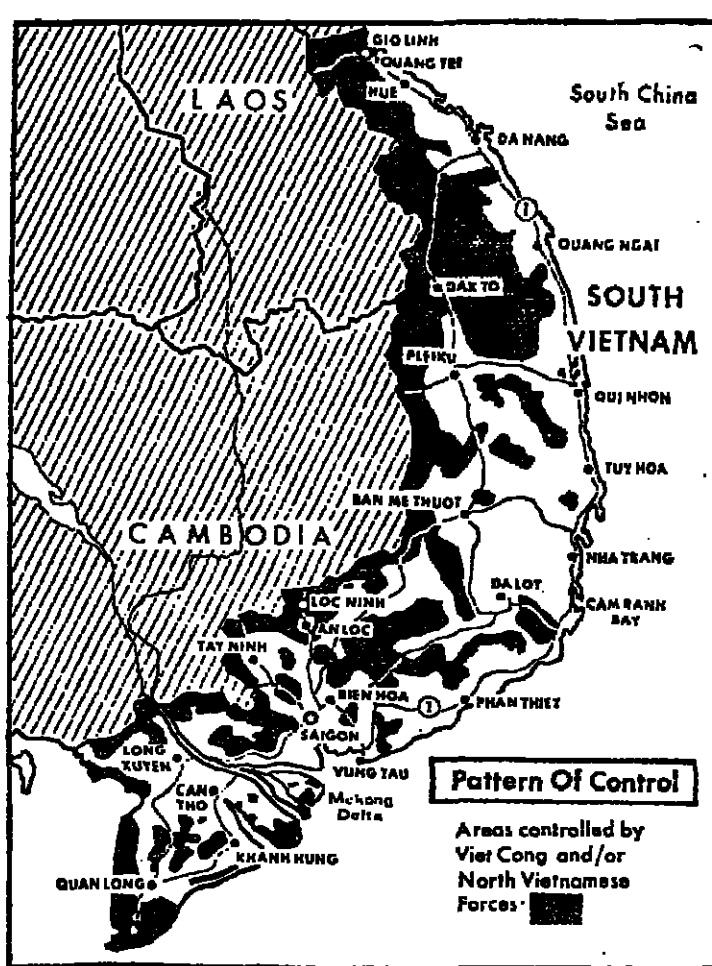
The high command also reported battling only 12 miles southwest of the capital near Ben Luc district capital on key Highway 4 to the Mekong delta.

The Communists ran government troops off the Ngo Trang artillery base 12 miles north of Kontum, in the central highlands, after a 100-round mortar and artillery barrage, according to front-line dispatches.

The Communists then reportedly pushed southward and attacked November base camp, only six miles north of Kontum, today.

Two GIs Killed
The U.S. command said two Americans were killed and four wounded during the stepped-up fighting around South Vietnam, all of them in incidents related to helicopters.

One man was killed and one wounded yesterday when Communist gunners shot down an OH-6 observation chopper 330 miles north of Saigon on the central coast.



Map shows areas of South Vietnam believed under Communist control as reports of imminent cease-fire circulate.

One soldier was killed and two were wounded when rockets crashed into the Kontum airfield yesterday afternoon, spokesmen said. Their UH-1 Huey helicopter, parked beside the airstrip, was damaged.

Over the Mekong delta 80 miles west of Saigon, near the Cambodian border, another American helicopter crewman was wounded

when his Huey took Communist ground fire. The chopper was able to return to its base, the command said.

North Vietnamese gunners shot down an American F-4 Phantom jet 12 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) today. The two crewmen bailed out and were picked up by a helicopter.

number is 300,000, but military sources disagree.

Mr. Thieu also argues that the Viet Cong control only a tiny fraction of the South Vietnamese population, and that there is no "third segment," and therefore these two groups are not entitled to equal representation.

Present Attitude
But his expression of hope that talks on Vietnam would continue did not appear to reflect the attitude of the Hanoi government that an accord had in fact been agreed to by the United States and was ready to be signed.

In an apparent appeal to the North Vietnamese leaders to reconsider their present position and agree to further negotiating sessions, Mr. Kissinger said that "this would meet not only the interests of the Vietnamese and American peoples, but also those of world peace."

Mr. Kissinger's comments appeared to be some of the most forthright remarks on the U.S. North Vietnamese negotiations to be made by one of the leaders of the Soviet Union. The statement seemed to reflect an understanding of the difficulties Washington is having in seeking to obtain Saigon's concurrence for a settlement of the war in Vietnam.

Support From China
HONG KONG, Oct. 27 (Reuters)—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai has told North Vietnam that China supports the stand it has taken on its agreement with the United States to end the Vietnam war.

The New China News Agency said that a statement to this effect was handed to the North Vietnamese chargé d'affaires in Peking shortly after Hanoi yesterday revealed the agreement and accused the United States of delaying tactics.

Canadian Peace Force
TORONTO, Oct. 27.—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said yesterday that Canada is willing to send a peace-making force to ensure a Vietnam truce but only if the combatants have actually agreed to stop fighting.

Internal Matters
On whether the Saigon administration and the Provisional Revolutionary Government (Viet Cong) would continue to exist after the three-month period in which they are to try to "sign an agreement on the internal matters of South Vietnam," Mr. Le said only that it would "depend on the agreement reached" by the two parties.

Mr. Le refused to divulge the whereabouts of Mr. Tho, their principal negotiator, or Nguyen Du Trinh, the foreign minister, who is to be here by Tuesday to sign the agreement. Because of the travel time necessary if they are not here already, they are likely to be under way. In his briefing yesterday Mr. Kissinger said he was ready to meet them anywhere to work out the final details.

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Calls for More Talks

Kosygin Supports U.S. View On Signing Pact to End War

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (UPI)—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, of the Soviet Union, expressed the hope today that further Vietnam peace negotiations would be held and would "soon lead to an agreement ending the war."

The Soviet leader made the statement to North Vietnamese and Viet Cong envoys as they presented him with the text of the Hanoi government's statement yesterday accusing the United States of reneging on a cease-fire accord drafted in recent negotiations in Paris.

Instead of endorsing the publicly-stated North Vietnamese position that a complete agreement had been drafted with the understanding that it would be signed next Tuesday, Mr. Kosygin implicitly backed the view taken by the United States that another round of negotiations was needed to arrive at a final accord.

Not Committed
Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's Adviser on National Security Affairs, said yesterday at a news conference in Washington that the United States had not committed itself to a firm signing date and that a final round of talks would be necessary to clear up some outstanding issues.

The meeting between Mr. Kosygin and the two Vietnamese envoys, Vy Tan, of North Vietnam, and Cao Van Hung, of the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, was reported by Tass, the Soviet press agency.

According to Tass, the premier assured the Vietnamese diplomats that "the courageous struggle of the Vietnamese people will continue to have the support of the Soviet Union and the entire Soviet people." He also expressed confidence that the "right cause" of the Vietnamese people would ultimately triumph.

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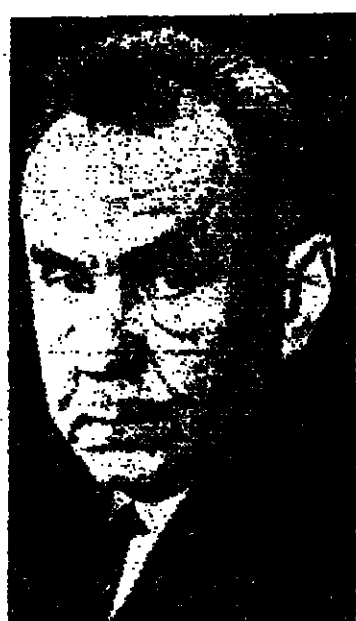
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Alexei Kosygin

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Example to Mideast
TEL AVIV, Oct. 27 (UPI)—Premier Golda Meir said today that the peace agreement worked out between the United States and North Vietnam should set an example for peace talks in the Middle East.

The forthcoming end of the Vietnam war can stand as an example (for direct talks with the Arabs). Namely, that negotiations between two combatant nations are not forbidden to be mentioned and they are not a disqualified matter," she said.

Economic Gains Seen
BONN, Oct. 27 (AP)—Economics and Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt said today that U.S. withdrawal from the Vietnam conflict could bring noticeable relief for the economy of the United States and the Common Market countries within months.

With Chancellor Willy Brandt's Nov. 19 re-election bid hampered by spiraling consumer prices, Mr. Schmidt recently introduced the issue by claiming it is largely responsible for general European inflationary trends.

The war weakened the strength of the U.S. dollar and caused massive speculative inflows of dollars into European and particularly West German money markets, he said.

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All-Indochina Truce Urged By Cambodia

Saigon Coalition Plan Also Raises Doubts

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 27 (UPI)—The Cambodian government today welcomed the Vietnam's assertion that it is ready to respect the Geneva accords on Indochina, but said a cease-fire should apply to the whole peninsula.

The U.S.-North Vietnam peace plan revealed yesterday Hanoi called for an end to all military activities in Cambodia and Laos, but a cease-fire was proposed only for South Vietnam.

Thong Lin Huong, under secretary of state for information, said the plan's call for respect of the independence and territorial integrity of Cambodia and Laos was "exactly what we want," he said, to say, respect the Geneva accords of 1954.

"We are waiting to see if it is applied," he said at a press conference after attending a cabinet meeting.

The Information Ministry accused the North Vietnamese having consistently violated Geneva accords by attacking Cambodia's "neutrality, independence and territorial integrity."

Two Missings
Earlier an official spokesman here expressed misgivings about the peace plan's reference to a cease-fire applying only to South Vietnam.

He also said Cambodian leaders were pessimistic over the outcome of the U.S.-North Vietnamese plan because Cambodia regarded the proposed establishment of a coalition government in South Vietnam as a stumbling block.

Mr. Lin Huong reiterated ministry's denial that political negotiations were under way with the Cambodian government. "We have nothing to negotiate with the Khmer Rouge (Cambodian Communists)," he said.

If they individually surrendered their weapons and came they could take part in national politics, he said.

The Cambodian government stated conditions for agreeing to an Indochina settlement are the whole of Indochina.

It should be accompanied by an internationally supervised withdrawal of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces from its territory.

• The government should be allowed to settle its problems with the Cambodian guerrilla movement without outside intervention.

Shots at Police Car
Gunmen shot at a police car here during the day but no fire was returned and no one was hurt.

In Letterkenny, in the Irish Republic, a grenade bomb was found in the cellar of a house minutes before a scheduled hearing. The bomb was defused and no one was hurt.

At least two gunmen raked a guard post on the main gate at side Clonsilla House, on the outskirts of Belfast, the official residence of Lt. Gen. Sir Harry Tuohy, the British Army commander. The army said. None of the guard detail was hit.

Gunmen fired back and apparently hit one of the riders, security sweep around the hotel grounds later found traces of blood, a spokesman reported.

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Argentina Tells Airline it May Fly Peron Back

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 27 (AP)—Argentina's military government announced last night that it had authorized the Italian airline Alitalia to fly exiled President Juan D. Peron to Argentina from Spain Nov. 17.

The surprise statement from the Public Works Ministry said that it was made to "define the details following diverse opinions that influence public opinion."

Mr. Peron's strong party organization here had declared that it would reveal the date for the former president's return at a party convention Nov. 6. The government announcement appeared to be another move to force the 77-year-old Mr. Peron to declare if he will or will not return.

Mr. Peron was ousted by a military coup in 1955 and has lived in exile in Madrid since 1960. President Alejandro Lanusse, who also is commander-in-chief of the army, has called for elections next March and said that Mr. Peron could return if he and his followers would support the elections. Mr. Peron responded by sending a 10-point "program for national reconstruction" that the ruling military junta is now studying.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGABTE	17	63	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	61	Cloudy
ANKARA	16	61	Overcast
ANTWERP	11	52	Fair
ATHENS	16	61	Cloudy
BARCELONA	17	63	Cloudy
BELGRADE	17	63	Sunny
BOMBAY	11	52	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	16	61	Cloudy
CAIRO	24	75	Cloudy
CANBERRA	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Cloudy
COSTA MESA, CALIF.	20	68	Cloudy
DUBLIN	16	61	Cloudy
GUANGZHOU	13	55	Overcast
HONGKONG	14	57	Overcast
ISTANBUL	16	61	Cloudy
JAKARTA	21	70	Cloudy
LONDON	17	63	Cloudy
LYON	16	61	Cloudy
MADRID	19	66	Cloudy
MILAN	11	52	Overcast
MOSCOW	16	61	Overcast
MUNICH	14	57	Cloudy
NEW YORK	14	57	Sunny
NICE	16	61	Cloudy
OSLO	16	61	Cloudy
PARIS	16	61	Rain
PRAGUE	16	61	Overcast
ROME	16	61	Overcast
SOFIA	16	61	Fair
STOCKHOLM	16	61	Overcast
TOKYO	16	61	Cloudy
TUNIS	20	68	Fair
VENICE	14	57	Overcast
VIENNA	16	61	Overcast
WARSZAWA	16	61	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	17	63	Fair
ZURICH	16	61	Fair

(Yesterday's readings: 10° Celsius at 1200 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

omatic Minutes'

Officials Are Confident Despite Latest Hanoi Stand

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Administration officials today said that despite North Vietnam's latest polemical statement in Paris, they remained confident that an Indo-China settlement would be reached in a matter of weeks.

But Mr. Kissinger said six or seven specific issues had arisen which must be resolved before a settlement could be arranged. These include the participation of Saigon in the signing, the strengthening of the international supervision sections of the accords, the clearing up of differences in the Vietnamese and English language texts, and ensuring that a cease-fire in Laos and Cambodia take place at the same time as the one in Vietnam.

Another high official said in a telephone interview that "everybody should keep cool" in coming days because there will be "a flood of statements" from both Hanoi and Saigon polemicalizing with the United States and each other.

These are essentially "posturing" by both North Vietnam and South Vietnam for their own political purposes, he said.

"We have every confidence," the official said, that the settlement will evolve in the direction outlined by Mr. Kissinger yesterday, when he predicted that a final accord would be reached "in a matter of weeks or less."

"Hanoi has always put a lot of stock in world opinion," another official said. "I know how silly it would look if it broke off the talks simply because a settlement could not be signed by a particular date."

Some analysts drew encouragement from the reports from Moscow that Premier Alexei N. Kosygin had expressed optimism about the direction that the peace talks had taken.

In other Indo-China developments, Premier Souvanna Phouma of Laos met with Secretary of State William P. Rogers in the morning and President Nixon in the afternoon to discuss the situation. He told newsmen that he reviewed with Mr. Rogers the current negotiations taking place in Vietnam between his government and the leader of the Pathet Lao.

He stressed the need for North Vietnamese troops to withdraw from Laos as called for in the nine-point agreement. But he said he had no information on when the Paris talks would resume. He said his country's future remained in the hands of "the great powers" which he said are obliged by the 1954 Geneva accord to guarantee its neutrality.

Mr. Rogers also continued meeting with ambassadors to discuss the implementation of an international commission to guarantee the Indo-China agreement now under negotiation. The State Department said it would not name these countries unless, like Canada, they so identify themselves as having been consulted.

Yorks Enter School as Protest

YORK, Oct. 27 (AP).—Weeks of tension, a group of pupils from a housing project entered a Brooklyn high school today over the issue of angry white adults, who through police barriers in an attempt to block school entrance.

Police cleared the whites he don't black parents their children into the school. One black parent said his going to be all 1,000 white parents and school residents gathered school to protest a Board ruling that 32 black from the Tilden housing be enrolled at Junior school 211. The school has white-black pupils. White parents also staged at the school, refusing their children attend. A neighborhood spokesman said a boycott was under other schools in the district.

The morning melee, two men taken into custody after police officers.

Property Criteria Defined for U.S. Power Plants

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Atomic Energy Commission outlined yesterday measures to minimize the possibility of nuclear power plants at nuclear power plants.

The agency's regulatory staff formally recommended adoption of the new criteria but the director of the Atomic Energy Commission, L. Manning Mumford, repeatedly said that electricity companies could not meet the new standards to be effective.

new standards could require reductions of up to 10 percent in some of the 26 water-cooled nuclear plants, Mr. Mumford said. could also lead to modification of the existing plants now under construction.

outbacks and plant could cost the electric many millions of dollars, but the companies might justify for increases in electric power rates.

ey Gets to U.S. Week of Preaching

LAUREL, Oct. 27 (AP).—U.S. Protestant leader, Rev. Ian Paisley arrived yesterday for what was billed as a week of preaching and evangelism.

He is being sponsored by the Presbyterian Church of the United States. Rev. Carl, in Collingwood, N.J., said that Rev. Paisley was brought over "so we can give witness to the violence in Northern Ireland."

4 Die in U.S. Jet Crash in France

MONTPELLIER, France, Oct. 27 (UPI).—A U.S. Air Force C-119 cargo plane en route to Athens crashed in mountains east of this Rhone Valley city today killing at least four American airmen, police said.

Rescue workers said that they recovered four bodies, but U.S. officers in West Germany, from where the plane took off, said five men were aboard the two-engine jet.

Investigators said the C-119 apparently exploded in mid-air.

GI Suspect in 3 Killings Returned to Germany

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, Oct. 27 (AP).—U.S. Army Sgt. Thomas de Gregorio, who is a suspect in the slayings of two military guards and a German woman, was secretly transferred from Beirut, Lebanon, during the night and lodged in the Mannheim, West Germany, military stockade.

Sgt. de Gregorio surrendered to U.S. Embassy authorities yesterday following a search for him which began Oct. 6, when the bodies of the two Army guards and the woman were found alongside a railroad track. The three were shot and thrown from the speeding Alpine Express while Sgt. de Gregorio, absent without leave, was being returned to his Army unit after being arrested while attempting to enter Denmark illegally.



VIEWS ON ACCORD—Sen. George McGovern at Detroit press conference.

Says Voters Will Not Forget

McGovern Reasserts Peace Role

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern said today that he doesn't think "the American people are going to forget" his long opposition to the Vietnam war in making their election judgments on Nov. 7.

"If there's one thing I'm humbly proud of, it's that I stood up against this war for many years," he said, "even when I thought it might destroy my political career."

Repeating his criticism of President Nixon for not acting sooner, the Democratic presidential candidate told supporters at a breakfast meeting here. "I did not wait until it was popular to stand up against this war to make my move."

"I don't think the American people are going to forget that," he added.

On what was scheduled to be his last visit to California before the Nov. 7 voting, Sen. McGovern went through a busy schedule of speeches and interviews, with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., scheduled to join him for a midday rally and a luncheon for black leaders.

In a speech at a labor brunch, Sen. McGovern charged that a four-year plan prepared by the Labor Department's Employment Standards Administration "calls for a second Nixon administration, if they are elected, to allow expansion of workmen's compensation, phase out the enforcement of minimum-wage laws and to

seriously undermine the construction unions."

"It appears to be the first post-November installment in the Nixon administration's schedule of repayments to the powerful special interests that have been bankrolling Mr. Nixon's campaign," the Democratic nominee added.

The breakfast meeting—for business, professional and political leaders—was broken into two parts because of an overflow turnout. At the first session, Sen. McGovern outlined for about 200 supporters a series

Yorty Backs Nixon in Race

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27 (AP).—Mayor Sam Yorty yesterday endorsed President Nixon for re-election, saying the President "has shown fortitude and courage in dealing with Communist aggression in Southeast Asia."

Mr. Yorty, a Democrat who entered several presidential primaries this year, said Sen. George McGovern "acts as if he is afraid the President will soon succeed in honorably extricating us from Southeast Asia."

After Nixon Trips to Summit

Russia, China Role Seen in Hanoi Shift

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (WP).—The Soviet Union and China played a significant behind-the-scenes role in persuading the North Vietnamese leaders to work toward the compromise settlement the war that now appears to be emerging.

An ironic feature of the part played by the Communist powers lies in the fact that U.S. intervention in Vietnam was years ago published by successive Washington administrations as a policy aimed at halting the expansion of international Communism.

A further irony at the present juncture is that President Nixon, despite repeated pledges to stand by South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu, has apparently reached a tacit understanding with the Hanoi leaders that the Saigon regime will not be permitted to block the approaching settlement.

U.S. analysts here suggest that Mr. Nixon's summit meetings in Peking and Moscow earlier this year were designed, in part at least, to urge China and the Soviet Union to exert pressure on North Vietnam to agree to a compromise end to the war.

"Now," as one of these analysts put it yesterday, "Peking, Moscow and Hanoi are all lined up with the President in putting pressure on Thieu to come to terms."

Incentive for Peking

A key incentive offered to the Chinese was the promise made to them by the President during his China trip in February that peace in Vietnam would result in the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the island of Taiwan, over which Peking claims sovereignty.

This promise was contained in the joint communiqué issued in

Shanghai at the end of the President's visit. The communiqué stated that the United States "will progressively reduce its forces and military installations on Taiwan as the tension in the Chinese mainland decreases."

The "tension," as White House sources explained at the time, was the Vietnam war.

Both negative and positive signs after that indicated plainly that the Chinese were eager to see a Vietnam settlement and they reportedly communicated this view to the Hanoi leaders in private communications as well as in public statements.

Within recent months, according to diplomatic sources in Peking, Chinese officials have been urging Vietnamese Communist representatives in the capital to study an essay by Mao Tse-tung explaining the advantages of negotiations. "The essay," "On the Changing Negotiations" was written by Mr. Mao in 1946 to justify his decision to sit down at the conference table with Chinese nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek.

"Irreversible Trend"

In July, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai made the same point publicly. Halting the opening of talks between North and South Korea as a model for Vietnam, he asserted that moves by peoples "to settle reasonably their mutual disputes have become an irreversible trend."

One of the major incentives offered to the Russians as an inducement to gain their cooperation in a Vietnam settlement was the prospect of increased U.S. trade with the Soviet Union. The prospect of trade meant American wheat, which the Soviet Union desperately needed.

The Russians were also interested in a Vietnam settlement

of proposals to deal with "the destruction of our nation's environment." They urged creation of new jobs to fight air and water pollution, stepped-up preservation of beaches, forests and prairies and a balanced transportation system with increased federal support for mass transit.

Sees Victory in California

At the second breakfast, he predicted that he would carry California Nov. 7, saying "there is no question about it," and added that he will also carry neighboring Washington and Oregon, as well as the major industrial states of the Midwest and East.

In Detroit, Democratic vice-presidential candidate Sargent Shriver said Americans killed in Vietnam may "have died in vain" because the administration's peace breakthrough may prove to be "one more political trick" by President Nixon.

For years, he said, the American people and the families of those killed in Vietnam have been told that U.S. men died fighting for a "truly free and independent South Vietnam" allied to the United States. My guess is that within the foreseeable future there will be a unified Vietnam. It will not be free and independent and democratic according to our lights and standards and will not necessarily be very hostile. But it will not be within our orbit of friendship."

because of the high cost of their aid program to Hanoi. They were apparently concerned as well that a prolongation of the war would poison their ties with the United States and might, among other things, damage the chances of an agreement to limit strategic weapons.

These fears were reflected in the decision of the Moscow leaders to hold their May summit with the President even though Mr. Nixon had only shortly before mined the Haiphong harbor, threatening Soviet ships carrying supplies to Hanoi. Commenting on the Kremlin decision here said: "We're not going to let the North Vietnamese interfere with our relations with the United States."

Kremlin Journalist

The Soviet journalist Victor Louis, who usually mirrors the official Moscow line, revealed the Kremlin's impatience with Hanoi during that period. He wrote on June 16 that the North Vietnamese tried to "undermine" the Moscow summit by launching an offensive in the South, but they failed.

In the wake of the Moscow summit—and presumably as a result of it—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny flew to Hanoi to persuade the North Vietnamese to accept U.S. conditions for resuming the talks in Paris. It was hinted then that Mr. Podgorny made a continuation of Soviet aid to Hanoi contingent on a North Vietnamese agreement to negotiate.

Mr. Podgorny said after leaving Hanoi that the Soviet Union would "do everything possible" to help settle the war. The success of his mission became apparent in late July, when North Vietnam and the Viet Cong agreed to return to Paris.

Nixon Campaign Head Admits Cash 'Fund' Used by 5 Aides

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (WP).—Clark MacGregor, President Nixon's campaign manager, confirmed yesterday that the President's re-election committee maintained a cash "fund" from which top Nixon aides were authorized to make withdrawals.

In a taping of a television interview with Elizabeth Drew, shown last night, Mr. MacGregor also for the first time listed five of the persons who authorized or received payments from the fund. He said no money from the fund was used for illegal purposes.

The five named by Mr. MacGregor are: John N. Mitchell, the former attorney general who was the Nixon campaign manager until July 1; Marjorie H. Stans, the former secretary of commerce who is the chief Nixon fund-raiser; Jeb Shuart Magruder, one of two deputy Nixon campaign managers; Herbert L. Porter, the Nixon committee scheduling director; and G. Gordon Liddy, the former Nixon committee finance counsel who has been indicted in the Watergate bugging case.

Previously, the Nixon committee and the White House have either issued partial denials or refused to talk on the subject of the fund.

For example, Mr. MacGregor said on Wednesday that "not Stans, not Mitchell, not Magruder" had any knowledge of any disbursements of campaign funds "for any illegal activities or improper activities."

Also on Wednesday, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said there has not been and is not now a "secret fund." He also refused when questioned to discuss an Aug. 26 General Accounting Office report in which the existence of the fund was cited as a possible violation of a new campaign finance disclosure law.

Referred for Investigation

The GAO, the investigative arm of Congress, said the fund contained \$550,000 and was not properly reported but kept in Mr. Stans's office safe. It referred the matter to the department for criminal investigation.

According to the GAO, Mr. Stans said the records of transactions involving the fund were destroyed. The GAO said that Mr. Stans and Hugh W. Sloan Jr., the former Nixon committee treasurer, were the only two people with access to the safe where the fund was kept.

In the interview for the National Public Affairs Center for Television Mr. MacGregor denied again that H. R. Haldeman, the President's chief of staff at the White House, was one of the persons with authority to approve payments from the fund.

"At no time," Mr. MacGregor said, "has Bob had any tie whatsoever to the funds contributed. . . he just has had no part in any of the financial aspects of the campaign either in terms of fund raising or in terms of expenditures of funds."

The Post reported allegations on Wednesday that Mr. Haldeman was one of the persons who authorized payments from the fund. The White House has denied this, and strongly criticized The Post for printing the story, which was based on information from unnamed sources.

Mr. MacGregor said the money was used for "preliminary planning" in 1971 for the primaries, and in one case, to gather in-

formation on what appeared to be organized disruption at Republican rallies in New Hampshire.

He said in yesterday's TV interview that whether the fund was "secret" was a matter of "semantics." He acknowledged that perhaps as much as \$350,000 had been left over from the 1968 campaign or raised in 1971, and that people on the re-election committee knew of its existence.

On Sept. 29, the Nixon committee issued the following denial:

"There is absolutely no truth to the charges in the Post story," Powell Moore, the committee spokesman, said. "Neither Mr. Mitchell nor Mr. Stans has any knowledge of any disbursement from an alleged fund as described by The Post and neither of them controlled any committee expenditures while serving as government officials."

The Post story quoted sources close to the Watergate bugging investigation as saying that Mr. Mitchell controlled disbursements from the "secret fund" while he was attorney general.

Mr. Mitchell himself responded to the report that he was one of the several persons to control the fund: "It's all been denied. . . That's the most sickening thing I've ever heard."

In related matters Mr. MacGregor also said yesterday:



Clark MacGregor

● The cash fund was not involved in the financing of an alleged spying and espionage campaign that federal investigators have said was basic re-election strategy conceived by high White House aides.

● He objects to the association of this alleged spying and disruption with the Watergate bugging, which he said was clearly deplorable and illegal.

● Dwight L. Chapin, the President's appointments secretary, was "not involved" with California attorney Donald H. Segretti, an alleged saboteur, although Mr. Chapin helped Mr. Segretti obtain a job in the Treasury Department. News accounts in The Washington Post, The New York Times and Time magazine have linked Mr. Chapin and Mr. Segretti.

GOP Chief Assails McGovern On 'Dirty Politics,' Morality

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (WP).—Sen. Robert J. Dole, the Republican national chairman, has accused Sen. George McGovern of dirty politics and dubious morality, and charged that Sen. McGovern's finance chairman had engaged in a "massive conflict of interest" in the Virginia Islands.

Sen. Dole's nine-page statement, much of it composed of repetitions of GOP criticisms of the Democratic presidential nominee, was intended by the Republican National Committee as an advance rebuttal to Sen. McGovern's attack Wednesday night on the morality of the Nixon administration.

"Sen. McGovern has pulled one of the great whitewashing acts in political history with his posturing on the subject of morality in government," Sen. Dole said. "We are laying out that record today—with the barest of facts so the American public can see George McGovern for what he really is, an opportunistic politician who has engaged in one of the dirtiest political campaigns ever to cover up a record full of questionable conduct."

Sen. Dole's statement, distributed at a press conference, focused particularly on the activities of Henry Kisselman, the McGovern finance chairman, who once served as personal assistant to former Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall.

Sen. Dole said that Mr. Kisselman had made his fortune in real estate transactions in the Virgin Islands while Mr. Udall was secretary of the interior, and with the aid of departmental decisions.

He also charged that Sen. McGovern is sheltering his income by taking accelerated depreciation on foreign-produced films—he used his accusation on "extremely reliable sources" whom he did not identify; that Sen. McGovern has "forgotten his moral principles" in past campaigning—Sen. Dole said that in 1968, his cam-

Boggs Clue Sighted

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Officials called in divers today to probe an area where an oil slick was sighted in Alaskan waters in the search for House majority leader Hale Boggs, missing since Oct. 16.

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Half of Poor in U.S. Found
Hungry Despite More Aid

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Despite large gains during the Nixon administration, half the nation's poor are still going hungry, according to the findings of a leading citizens' organization on malnutrition.

The answer to this "hunger gap," according to the Citizens' Board of Inquiry Into Hunger and Malnutrition, is to give cash to the poor and to abandon what the board calls callous and costly bureaucratic alternatives.

The board gives credit to the Nixon administration, which it says, "far more than was true of his predecessor, has had a willingness to move forward."

Since 1967, the report said, federal anti-hunger spending has risen from \$887 million to \$4.3 billion, and the number of people served by the food stamp program has risen from 1.8 million to 11.8 million.

No Help for 43%
Despite these gains, a study by the board found that 43 percent of the nation's 26 million poor people still receive no federal help. In addition, 12 percent, the study found, receive substantially less than recommended dietary allowances.

Achieving even these levels has required "the most bitter and exhausting kind of bureaucratic in-fighting" against the Department of Agriculture, the board said.

The department is so cost-conscious, the board's study found, that last June it returned \$418 million in unspent food assistance funds to the Treasury. More than 10 percent of the total budgeted for all food programs.

Even without such obstacles, the poor are left with a system that is so studded with regulation and indignity that the poor can use food stamps to buy ice cream at a carry-out stand but are forbidden to use them to buy fried chicken.

The system, moreover, is a "jigsaw puzzle" of food programs — 32 in the area of child nutrition alone.

The board concludes that the country is not indifferent to its poor, but has so far asked the wrong question. "How can we feed the poor?"

Instead, it says the question

Rabies Vaccine
Is Improved by
Soviet Science

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Soviet scientists have developed a new rabies vaccine which can be used on humans and animals without causing complications, Tass said today.

"The vaccine is prepared from a virus grown on the culture of kidney cells of Syrian hamsters," Tass said. "A new strain version of the virus which does not cause diseases when introduced into the organism is used."

The vaccine was developed at the Moscow Institute of Polio-myelitis and Encephalitis headed by Prof. M. S. Selimov.

Tass called the vaccine a "new, effective preparation which develops stable immunity without causing complications." Until now rabies vaccine was obtained from the brain of contaminated animals, Tass said. "The brain tissue contained in the vaccine at times caused heavy neurological complications." Our new method makes it possible to obtain a preparation free of admixtures."

Neo-Fascist Units
Bombed in Rome

ROME, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Crude bombs went off outside five offices of the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI) before dawn today on the eve of the 50th anniversary of Benito Mussolini's march on Rome. Police said there were no injuries and damage was slight.

A police patrol caught three young men pouring gasoline on the door of a sixth MSI office and arrested them on a charge of attempted arson. Another patrol defused another bomb outside a seventh MSI office.

The bombings, in widely scattered parts of Rome, followed days of scuffles between rightist and leftist students in front of schools.

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Another flight is due to Sunday, and the embassy is to have flown out the majority of the 1,000 stateless Asians of America is accepting by the of next week. Officials said Asians have so far been let visas, and another 200 have tentatively approved for settlement pending medical examinations.

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hers Have 'State Importance'

roup Reports Soviet Aide aid 93% of Jews Can Exit

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (AP)—The deputy interior minister told a group of Moscow Jews that 93 percent of all Soviet Jews want to go to Israel will be allowed to do so, Jewish sources said today.

The rest, the sources quoted official as saying, will be kept because their work is "of importance to the state."

he sources were among some Jews who met for about an hour yesterday evening with Boris Shumilin, the deputy minister, other visa officials. The Jews sought a meeting with a ranking official because requests for exit visas had been turned down and they want to find out why.

Nothing has changed in your case," the Jews quoted Mr. Shumilin as saying.

We have let Jews go in the past and will let Jews go in the future. Ninety-three percent of those who want to go have gotten their exit permits. Only those in a position of state importance will not be allowed to go," he said.

he Jews said other officials sent at the meeting were Lt.

Col. Andrei V. Verein, head of the Office of Visas and Foreign Registrations, Maj. Gen. Vadim G. Somokhalov, head of the National Militia (police), and senior Interior Ministry aides.

Among the Jews were electrochemist Benjamin G. Levich, 55, an associate member of the Academy of Sciences; computer specialist Alexander Lerner, 59, and Vladimir Slepak, chemical engineer. David S. Asbel, 61; Esther Markish, widow of the late Yiddish poet, Peretz Markish; and journalist Viktor Perelman, 43, formerly a special correspondent for the Literary Gazette.

"We received you together now but we judge you separately," the Jews quoted Mr. Shumilin as saying. "I have seen your files and my assistants have judged correctly [in denying visas]."

Soviet officials have said that some educated Jews will be kept here to prevent a "brain drain" to Israel and the West. But few Jews who apply to emigrate have an opportunity to use their talents here. Most have been dismissed from their jobs and some are working as laborers, upholsterers, taxi dispatchers and stevedores.

"We make the decisions without giving reasons," one of the visa officials was quoted as saying.

When asked what jobs were considered to be of importance to the state, Mr. Shumilin reportedly replied: "It's a long list and we will not give it to you."

Letter of Protest

Earlier yesterday, the Jews had gone to the reception office of the Communist party Central Committee with a letter complaining about the refusal to grant them visas. They were told they could go to the Interior Ministry at 6 p.m. to meet Mr. Shumilin.

Early today, some 57 Jews returned to the Central Committee building with another protest letter. This afternoon, they were told they would not be received there because they had had the audience yesterday at the Interior Ministry.

The Jews said they then wrote a further protest letter signed by 49 persons, to the Central Committee's secretary and waited until 6 p.m. for an answer. Then, they said, scores of militiamen drove up to the building in buses and autos and ordered the Jews to disperse. They said all those sitting in the reception office left quietly but most plan to come back Monday when the office reopens.

[Soviet Jews separated from family members living in the United States are being allowed to join their relatives, Western diplomats said today, UPI reported. U.S. Ambassador Jacob D. Beam recently gave the Soviet government a list of Jews separated from family members living in the United States, the Western diplomats said. "The list is steadily growing shorter," the diplomats added.]

iberal Wins y-Election i U.K. Upset

OCHDALE, England, Oct. 27 (AP)—Britain's minority party today won a major victory in a parliamentary by-election here, leading to hopes of nationwide Liberal revival and ending gloom in the opposition or party.

Liberal candidate Cyril Smith led a 5,771 Labor majority in the 1970 general election into a 3 Liberal one and gave his party its most stirring electoral loss in 10 years.

The Liberals have long been modest third in a party system dominated by the Conservatives and Labor. But they have traditionally given Labor a close run in Rochdale, a North England town with a tradition of radicalism.

Popular Candidate

Cyril Smith is a popular figure in Rochdale, and this is thought to have contributed considerably to his victory. But Liberal leadership saw the result as a sign of a low tide swing toward the party.

Liberal party spokesman said the by-election was a great disappointment to Labor but that it was regarded as only a temporary setback.

The election result brings the Liberal strength in the House of Commons to seven and gives the government a majority of 25. The ruling Conservative party d allies have 324 parliamentarians, the Labor party has 7 and there are five independent members of other parties. There are also four nonvoting members in the House and three vacancies.

One aspect of the Rochdale by-election worried community relations workers. That was the size of the anti-immigration vote in this industrial town with many Pakistani settlers.

A candidate campaigning to stop immigration into Britain, Mr. Merrick, was bottom of the list but still collected 4,074 votes, a town with little history of immigration. His vote represented only 9 percent of the total.

Mr. Smith told newsmen he was distressed by the extent of Merrick's vote. He said he did not consider Rochdale's national and housing facilities stretched by settlers.

Mr. Smith said he thought immigration would be generally welcomed by the town's residents but that does not share the view that arrival of thousands of exiled Asians from Uganda in Britain recently played any significant part in the local campaign.

People were willing to separate a particular problem from immigration generally," Mr. Smith said.

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One aspect of the Rochdale by-election worried community relations workers. That was the size of the anti-immigration vote in this industrial town with many Pakistani settlers.

A candidate campaigning to stop immigration into Britain, Mr. Merrick, was bottom of the list but still collected 4,074 votes, a town with little history of immigration. His vote represented only 9 percent of the total.

Mr. Smith told newsmen he was distressed by the extent of Merrick's vote. He said he did not consider Rochdale's national and housing facilities stretched by settlers.

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ub-Crawling on Land Led o a Cook's Tossing at Sea

SEJERG, Denmark, Oct. 27 (AP)—Joergen Christiansen, the cook who made an epic swim of the stormy North Sea, a stolen trawler, said today he never consciously planned to die and was scared for the days he was alone aboard the 123-ton Nordkap.

Never in my whole life have I been so afraid," Mr. Christiansen said at a court hearing today after being brought home port by a rescue crew.

was a terrible trip."

26 Danish cook said he had no idea why, but he succumbed to a compulsion, started up the engine of the trawler in Aberdeen, Scotland, and the rest he crew behind.

When I found myself standing on the steering wheel in the sea I was terrified," he said. He said he tried to get into port, but could not see harbor lights in the rough weather.

"Nothing for Me to Do"

There was nothing for me to do but to get away from the trawler and head into open sea," he said. "Once out in the storm, I knew that was in the end of me."

Arraigned in court on charges of illegally taking possession of a ship, exposing it to considerable danger and violating the rules of safety on the sea, Mr. Christiansen explained that he had been sleeping on the trawler last Sunday night, following a pub crawl in Aberdeen.

"I woke up and felt terribly bad. I could hardly stand," he said. Then, after swallowing about 20 pills, he felt a strong urge to go into the engine room and start up.

"I simply had to do it, but I can't explain it now," said Mr. Christiansen, neatly dressed and without the beard he grew on the four-day voyage.

Nothing to Eat

He said he had been on the bridge throughout the three days before the rescue crew came aboard. He had nothing to eat, he said, but smoked 200 cigarettes and drank four bottles of beer and about 25 bottles of Coke.

He finally reached Danish shores but nearly ran up on the Jutland beach, so he pulled out to sea.

Mr. Christiansen, released today pending trial, went straight to the home of his parents, ignoring drinking invitations from sympathetic fishermen friends.



SANTIAGO STREET SCENE—Two men with opposing political convictions stage a fist fight while a woman gets ready to help one of them during Thursday's rioting in city.

Allende in 4th Day of Taklslks With Strikers

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 27 (AP)—The leftist government of President Salvador Allende and striking unions went into their fourth day of negotiations today after another night of disorders.

Small but noisy groups of bonfires in Santiago's streets in an attempt to disrupt traffic, but police and troops dispersed them after a series of scuffles.

About 100 persons were arrested in street riots, which began in the morning and ended shortly before the midnight-to-6 a.m. curfew.

A Venezuelan and a Cuban were arrested Wednesday for carrying weapons. The military commander of Santiago revoked all civilian gun licenses three days ago.

The issuance of special passes to move about during the curfew has been reduced to a minimum, an army officer said. So far, three persons have been killed by military patrols during curfew hours.

Return to Normal Seen

While continuing strict security measures, the government asserted the country is slowly returning to normal. It said many groups are continuing on the job, and public services are continuing with the help of student volunteers.

President Allende has been negotiating since Tuesday with the strikers, who include truckers, shopkeepers, small businessmen and professional people.

The strike wave began Oct. 10 when negotiations broke down between the government and the truckers over higher cargo rates and the reported formation of a government trucking line. Since then the strikes have become a more general protest against Mr. Allende's plans to turn Chile socialist.

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Heath Has 17-Hour Meeting

3 British Trade Unions Rebel Against Anti-Inflation Talks

LONDON, Oct. 27 (Reuters)—Three trade unions rebelled tonight against Britain's high-level inflation talks and dealt a fresh blow to hopes for a crucial accord on prices and pay.

Weary negotiators were taking stock after an unprecedented 17-hour bargaining session when word came of an apparent new obstacle.

The three unions—not directly represented at the tripartite talks among government ministers, employers and union leaders—issued a statement dissociating themselves from discussions they described as sham and anti-democratic.

The unions, speaking for civil servants, railwaymen and technical workers, are not represented on the General Council of the "Three Unions" Congress, spokesman for 10 million organized workers.

The statement called the inflation talks "hurried and artificial" and "urgent." It noted that any deal emerging from them would result from pressures and arguments which unions not on the General Council had not heard.

17-Hour Meeting

The blow came as Prime Minister Edward Heath met senior ministers to review progress in the marathon negotiating session which began at 9 a.m. yesterday at Mr. Heath's Downing Street residence and did not end until two this morning.

Mr. Heath, intent on reaching a deal central to the government's economic strategy, canceled official engagements to remain in charge. He missed a formal banquet last night for President Gustav Heinemann of West Germany and a planned visit to Wales.

Mr. Heath had talks with union and business chiefs separately today in preparation for resumption of full talks on Monday.

That session will be the eighth in a series that started last July. Mr. Heath set out then to win the cooperation of employers and unions in what he regards as a new social contract for the economic management of Britain.

Stock Market Falls

Urgency surrounding the talks was heightened by falling share values on the London Stock Exchange and continued weakness of the pound in currency markets.

The pound touched a postwar low before rallying. There was speculation in financial circles that sterling's fallers might touch off a reaction in other currencies, leading, if prolonged, to a world money crisis.

In the background was the menace of possible power cuts. This came from 100,000 electricity workers whose unions are complaining that the tripartite talks are holding up claims for a 5.50 pay increase.

The threat temporarily receded today when the unions agreed to defer a decision on the form and timing of industrial action following a promise by employers of resumed negotiations.

Soviet Meteor Satellite

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union today launched a new satellite in its Meteor series of weather forecasting aids. Tass said the sputnik was equipped to measure heat radiation and the earth's snow and cloud cover. It was the second Meteor satellite put into earth orbit this year.

Official sources, meanwhile, said the government was planning a national referendum on the constitutional revisions for Nov. 21.

Until a new National Assembly is elected next March or April, the extraordinary State Council chaired by Mr. Park and composed of his cabinet will continue to act as a temporary legislature. By that time, the current ban on political activities is expected to be lifted.

But no campaigns for or against the constitutional amendments are permitted. The nationwide martial law which Mr. Park proclaimed on Oct. 17 is not likely to be lifted for the referendum.

The proposed constitution removes the limit on the number of terms a president may serve in succession. Each tenure of office would be extended from four to six years.

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Laird Tells Allies a Buildup Of Forces Would Help SALT

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird told allied defense chiefs here today that a buildup of their conventional forces in Western Europe could help pending U.S.-Soviet talks on limiting nuclear arms.

Mr. Laird briefed defense ministers from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on plans for the second round of strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with the Russians, to start Nov. 21. He also discussed plans for wider talks with the Warsaw Pact on mutual balanced force reductions.

Chances of success in both negotiations would be minimized unless there is an adequate buildup of conventional forces by European members of NATO, Mr. Laird said.

The secretary spoke at closed sessions yesterday and today of NATO's seven-member Nuclear Planning Group (NPG). His remarks were quoted by high U.S. officials, who said Mr. Laird told the allied chiefs NATO was entering a third key era.

Strategic History

The first era, immediately after World War II, was based on the threat of massive retaliation because the United States had a nuclear monopoly. During the second era, including the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, NATO policy was based on flexible response. The United States still had a four-to-one nuclear superiority over the Russians in 1962 and President John F. Kennedy was able to force Premier Nikita Khrushchev to back down.

With the successful conclusion of the SALT talks, Mr. Laird said, NATO would enter a third era—one of nuclear parity between the United States and the Russians. In this situation, he stressed, it was increasingly important to safeguard conventional strength.

Mr. Laird was said to have told the allies that the SALT talks could only be conducted from a position of strength.

European members of NATO have been reluctant to spend more on conventional forces and there was no indication that Mr. Laird got any firm promises here of a larger contribution.

Officials said Mr. Laird's briefing covered the U.S.-Soviet balance of strategic forces, new tests of the Soviet anti-ballistic missile system, recent tests of Soviet offensive missile systems in the Pacific and tests of Russia's new variable-wing supersonic bomber. He also briefed the allies on the latest developments in American nuclear weapons systems, including the conversion of Polaris missile submarines to the Poseidon system, and progress on the new Trident submarine system.

Garbage Paves Berlin's Road To Friendship

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (UPI)—The city government of West Berlin announced today that East Germany has agreed to dispose of West Berlin's garbage.

Garbage disposal has long been a problem for West Berlin because of its limited space.

"This is a sign of the normalization of conditions between the two halves of the city," Heinz Strick, head of the City Finance Department, said in making the announcement.

Big-4 Envoys Meet 3d Time In Week on German Issues

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (UPI)—Ambassadors of the United States, Russia, Britain and France met for three hours today to discuss their rights in Germany after the two German states join the United Nations.

The session was the third this week by representatives of the World War II victor powers. They met for three hours yesterday and on Monday.

A brief communiqué issued today said the ambassadors "exchanged views on questions of mutual interest in a businesslike atmosphere."

They scheduled their next meeting for Monday.

Yesterday Western diplomats said they thought the talks might last a month.

The stepped-up tempo of the ambassadors' meetings accompanied indications that East and West German negotiators might complete a treaty governing their future relations before West Germany's elections Nov. 19.

A satisfactory treaty with East Germany could help Chancellor Willy Brandt in the elections, which look like being extremely close. The East Germans have stated publicly they hoped to see Mr. Brandt step in power because they saw little hope of negotiating with him.

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Peace Is at Hand

The word from Dr. Kissinger that he believes "peace is at hand" in Vietnam raises as many questions as it answers, beginning with the question: Can it really be? After the killing of hundreds of thousands of people and the maiming and the uprooting of millions more; after the savaging of an awesome part of the resources of the whole of Indochina; after the spending of more than 100 billion dollars by the United States alone; after the undermining of the American international position and the rending of the American social fabric—after all this, is it possible that the killing and wasting is finally going to come to an end?

After so long a wait, and so many false flashes of light at the end of so many tunnels, there is a temptation to doubt everything, until an agreement is signed. We would prefer to proceed today, however, on the assumption that Dr. Kissinger knows confidently what he is talking about; for even if that is accepted, large and unanswerable questions remain. For example, exactly when will peace come? And in what form will it arrive? The shape it takes, the final terms, and the consequences that follow from it in terms of South Vietnam's ultimate destiny, will be the final measure of this long, costly, tormenting American enterprise. We will not know the answers to these questions next week, or next month—perhaps not even next year. So there is no point at this stage even to begin an accounting of gains and losses and costs, and still less a reckoning of credit and blame. For now it is enough to welcome Dr. Kissinger's heartening word; any day peace comes to Vietnam and the rest of Indochina is a great day which cannot come too soon—election politics or any other considerations aside.

Peace in Indochina—deep as its meaning must be for all of us, its deepest meaning must be to Indochina itself. What to most Americans has been a political and moral dilemma, afflicting various of us in different degrees, has been for the people of South-east Asia the overwhelming reality, the central agony of life. Peace would mean, one would hope, an end to organized killing and a beginning for the survivors at last to rebuild. It is hard to conceive of any scale of international, especially American, assistance too generous to provide.

It is, of course, on the shape of a settlement and the manner of its shaping that rebuilding will hinge. Here we can judge only by the sparse outline of the terms offered by Hanoi and the White House in turn. Lofty aims of transformation from war to peace are stated. These will be pursued, however, within the context of a South Vietnamese power struggle that may tremble on a line between political and guerrilla conflict for years. It is the essential fact of the terms sketched Thursday that their implementation will take place over a

time (stretching long past the American election), and in a condition of increasing American inattentiveness, and in a style which Americans may find surprising and perverse, not to say obscure. It can be no other way if the Vietnamese are to work out their political future themselves. That, of course, is the way it should be and almost certainly—in retrospect—should have been.

The alternative is a degree of continuing American involvement which, mercifully, not even Richard Nixon seems prepared to contemplate. What he has done, if we understand correctly, is to provide for the end of an American combat role and, with that, for a nebulous structure of international guarantees designed to insure that President Thieu has that "chance" to survive which has long been Mr. Nixon's stated goal. Whether it was worth four extra years to bring events to this stage—back to this stage, one might say, casting an eye at Hanoi's post-Tet military prostration and the options available to Richard Nixon in 1969—will be the stuff of much political and historical debate. Our own view that the United States had long since fulfilled its full proper measure of commitment to Saigon remains unchanged by Mr. Nixon's apparent achievement of success on his own terms now.

In this regard, we would comment on the nature of the debate now likely to unfold in the country. The President and his supporters may well be tempted to claim that achievement of a settlement—no matter that its real meaning to Indochina cannot be told for years—vindicates his general course since 1969, and in particular the political and military pressure whose application apparently induced Hanoi to move toward the Nixon negotiating terms on Oct. 8. Those who have criticized his war policy or who otherwise oppose his re-election may be similarly tempted to question whether he could not have gotten as good a settlement four years ago, or whether the kind of squeeze he evidently intends to apply to assure Saigon's going along is much different from the policy favored by Mr. McGovern.

To both sides in this debate we would urge caution. At this point the effect of a possible settlement on the election concerns us much less than the possible effect on the psychological balance of this country. In particular, because Mr. Nixon is the President, it is his responsibility to set the tone of reconciliation which presumably all of us would like to see spread through the land. He is in the best position to heal the nation's wound—or to salt it. Only if his leadership rises to the very large demands of the occasion can he realize in full measure Dr. Kissinger's promise that "peace is at hand."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Peace at Last?

Henry A. Kissinger's firm assurance that "peace is at hand" in Vietnam and his confirmation of the agreement announced by North Vietnam should go far to relieve doubts about the administration's determination to end the long United States involvement in Indochina. Nevertheless, an apparent delay in the signing of the pact and Saigon's resistance to provisions that require South Vietnamese cooperation indicate that peace remains elusive.

The nine-point agreement hammered out in a hectic round of negotiations by Mr. Kissinger and North Vietnamese envoys represents a truly remarkable achievement for the tireless professor-turned-diplomat. He deserves the thanks of the nation and has certainly earned the respect of even the severest critics of the policies he has so doggedly pursued. Long-overdue concessions on both sides have produced a document that realistically recognizes a military stalemate and transfers the struggle for power

in South Vietnam to the political arena where it has always belonged.

Despite the assurances voiced by some American officials, President Thieu is understandably apprehensive about this prospect. But Mr. Thieu has no grounds for complaint. The proposed agreement leaves his government intact, free to work out its own arrangements with the other side under the only kind of Vietnamization that ever made any sense—Vietnamization of the peace.

Meanwhile, the provisions that will be hailed with especial enthusiasm by all Americans are those which provide for an immediate cease-fire and the release of prisoners and withdrawal of all United States military personnel from Vietnam within 60 days. Saigon must not be permitted to stand in the way of the settlement that is now within reach, a fair settlement that would evoke universal relief and gratitude for the end of a bitter, searing war that serves neither American nor Vietnamese interests.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Hanoi's Statements

With its statements broadcast by Hanoi Radio, accusing the American government of breaking faith and wrecking a peace agreement, North Vietnam has finally and openly entered into the American election campaign. . . . With this move, Hanoi no doubt thinks it is being mighty clever. Having negotiated in secret with America for weeks, on the basis that neither side would reveal details—an undertaking scrupulously observed by Washington, city of leaks par excellence—the North Vietnamese now publish their version in full; yell "foul" and sit back in the expectation the American voters will turn on Mr. Nixon

and read him, come polling day on Tuesday week. Fortunately for American democracy, they are likely to be proved completely wrong.

The main reason for this is that the details of the agreement as released by Hanoi radio show beyond doubt that it would have been a very one-sided one, which Mr. Nixon could not in honor have agreed to in view of previous statements and pledges. This will be apparent to American voters, who in any case are for the most part already well satisfied that Mr. Nixon is proceeding steadily and honorably towards winding up the war.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 13, 1897

LONDON—The Bank of England have recently issued a notice that no more applications would be received by them or their branches after November 15 next for specimens of the medals which are being struck by the Royal Mint in commemoration of the termination of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign. A similar date, it was added, has also been adopted for Scotland and for Ireland. The demand, it was admitted, has been overwhelming.

Fifty Years Ago

October 28, 1923

LONDON—Recommendations that no pilot be engaged who is younger than 19 or older than 45 years, and that all aircraft engaged in public transport carrying over ten passengers must be equipped with wireless within two years, were adopted at the first public session of the International Commission for Air Navigation held at Westminster yesterday, at which all the countries which have ratified the Aerial Convention were present.



Trunk Line

The End of the Tunnel

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—How did it happen? And what remains to be settled before a cease-fire in Vietnam? These are the questions now being discussed here at the end of the long dark tunnel. Four factors seem to have broken the stalemate:

● President Nixon's decision of last May 8 to break the Communist offensive by mining Haiphong Harbor and committing his aircraft carriers and B-52s to the battle.

● His compromise offer on that same day to "stop all acts of force throughout Indochina" and withdraw "all American forces from Vietnam within four months," provided all prisoners of war were released and an international supervised cease-fire had begun.

● The decision of the Soviet Union and China to tolerate the President's military counteroffensive and, after the successful defense of South Vietnam by Saigon's army and American air power, to urge Hanoi and the South Vietnamese Communists to accept Mr. Nixon's compromise.

● The defeat of Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap's "total victory" faction in the Hanoi Politburo, after the failure of the Communist Easter drive, by the reconstruction faction that feared continuation of the war would not capture South Vietnam but might destroy North Vietnam.

There will, of course, be endless arguments about whether peace could have come years ago, if, as the hawks believe, there had been more bombing or, as the doves insist, more willingness to compromise in the last years of the Johnson administration or the first years of the Nixon. But so far as this last decisive phase of the long tragedy is concerned, it was undoubtedly the combination of power and compromise that broke the Communist offensive, and with the restraint of Moscow and Peking, persuaded Hanoi that it had more to lose by continuing the battle than by compromising.

Kissinger's Account

It has been a long time since Washington has heard such a candid and even brilliant explanation of an intricate political problem as Henry Kissinger gave to the press on the negotiations in the White House.

He was precise and generous to all parties concerned, understanding of Hanoi's eagerness to sign the truce within the next few days, sympathetic to Saigon's desire to be a party to the settlement of a war fought on its own territory, conscious of the terrible dangers of ambiguity in the language of the hurriedly drafted truce agreement, but firm in his insistence on ending the war on terms that would minimize the killing during the transition from war to peace.

"We will not be stampeded into an agreement until its provisions are right," he said in a statement that was obviously intended for Hanoi. "And," he added, aiming at Saigon, "we will not be deflected from an agreement when its provisions are right."

No Veto for Thieu

There is reason for saying that Mr. Kissinger meant by this that the United States will not give Gen. Thieu in Saigon a veto over the truce agreement, but at the same time won't be hurried into signing an agreement that leaves important details unsettled.

For example, it is not clear in the draft agreement as now written where the North Vietnamese troops will go after they

leave Cambodia and Laos—whether into North Vietnam or South Vietnam. This is not an unimportant detail.

Nor is it clear that the international force to supervise the cease-fire will be in place and operating effectively at the moment of the cease-fire, for if it isn't, the temptation to scramble for territory at great loss of life may be unavoidable on both sides.

Also, there is an important ambiguity—maybe it is only a misunderstanding between the Vietnamese and English-language translations—on the question of whether the proposed National Council of Reconciliation, which is to help arrange the final political settlement between the North and South, is to be merely an "administrative structure" as it appears in the English translation—or maybe some kind of new coalition government structure, as it could be interpreted in the Vietnamese language.

Fortunately, at the end of his four-day meeting with the Communists in Paris, which broke the

stalemate, Mr. Kissinger had a long philosophical talk with Le Duc Tho in which they agreed to defend the principles of their agreement and not allow technicalities to prevent the movement, not only to a cease-fire, but to reconciliation and the reconstruction of Vietnam.

Accordingly, while Hanoi has known since last Sunday night that the United States wanted another meeting to clarify these important details and has not yet answered or agreed to such a meeting, Mr. Kissinger is confident that Hanoi will agree to talk again and that the differences can be settled both with Hanoi and Saigon.

He does not exclude the possibility of a troubled and even angry delay, but is confident that the truce will be signed at least before the end of November. And if this proves to be true, the efforts of Mr. Kissinger in these last few months will make one of the most intriguing chapters in the long and chequered history of American diplomacy.

A Famous Victory

By Anthony Lewis

LOS ANGELES—In a strange election, this must have been the strangest moment: George McGovern about to leave Detroit for his day of campaigning and suddenly the accompanying press hears that Henry Kissinger is talking on television about peace in Vietnam. Everyone piles out of the buses to watch in the cocktail lounge of a Howard Johnson's motel.

Watching it was as if the real campaign were there in the White House briefing room—and Henry Kissinger the candidate. His account of the Vietnam negotiations was professionally masterful; it was also a skilled political performance. Here was a White House foreign affairs adviser promising "an act of healing" for domestic "anguish" over the war and ending with a political peroration: "We believe that we can restore both peace and unity to America very soon."

But after all the suffering and heartache, domestic politics is unimportant compared to an end of this war—especially, for of America's role in it. As to that, the Kissinger statement and other events of the last few days have made a number of things clearer.

There is going to be a cease-fire: Mr. Kissinger's confidence about that is based solidly on the logic of the situation. President Nixon, having gone this far, can hardly be seen to let peace slip away. Having at last engaged in a test of wills with his Saigon allies, he cannot afford to lose that contest.

Nguyen Van Thieu, for his part, prefers as always to have the United States go on bombing his own country and the other three states of Indochina until the last Communist is dead. But his leverage is limited. Four years ago he could deal from strength with President Johnson and candidate Hubert Humphrey because he had an alternative—Richard Nixon. This time he has no place else to go.

There was no comfort for Mr. Thieu in Mr. Kissinger's words. He said Saigon's views "deserve great respect." But he made clear that the South Vietnamese had not been informed during the crucial period of negotiation with Hanoi, and he said coldly: "We will make our own decisions."

As Watson Quits His Post in Paris

By James Goldborough

PARIS—President Georges Pompidou's favorite question whenever he would meet U.S. Ambassador Arthur W. Watson was "How is your economy doing?" The question shows to what extent economic, monetary and commercial questions came to dominate Franco-American relations over the past two years.

Mr. Watson leaves Paris next week after 29 months of service during which Franco-American relations continued to improve, following the collapse of 1969-70. The improvement had started before his arrival, and dates back to the events of 1968—the Vietnam bombing halt and start of the peace talks, French monetary troubles and the invasion of Czechoslovakia—but the personal trust that developed between Presidents Nixon and Pompidou certainly speeded matters along. On balance, Mr. Watson was probably the perfect kind of ambassador for these years. A confirmed Francophile, fluent in French and holder of the Legion of Honor, his background in international business and direct contacts with the White House served him well.

Azores Meeting

One of his more notable achievements was setting up the Nixon-Pompidou meeting in the Azores last December. He says that the French were "tremendously pleased" with the outcome of this meeting, at which Mr. Pompidou as the "spokesman for the Common Market" was first to hear that the dollar would be devalued.

He thinks the understanding between the two presidents—despite different approaches on monetary matters—opened the way for a new relationship between Europe and America. He argues that all the Western Europeans now recognize how much they need the U.S. presence in Europe, and that Europe and America have become like "Siamese twins"—when one bites the pain is equal for both.

Pro-Nixon Europeans

He says that Europeans are unanimous in wanting to do nothing that could "hurt President Nixon's chances for re-election," and that they approach the coming trade and monetary negotiations in a spirit of partnership.

Even Defense Minister Michel Debré, arch-Gaullist and NATO foe, has melted, argues the ambassador, and Mr. Debré returned from his first U.S. trip as defense minister "tremendously impressed" with U.S. defense. The embassy spent two years setting up the Debré trip.

Mr. Watson's nomination here was criticized, as was that of Walter H. Annenberg to London, not so much over any personal objections but over whether it was enough to be a big Republican campaign contributor to the named ambassador. But such practices are part of the American spoils system and are likely to continue.

An exception was made re-

cently when Martin Hillenbrand, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, was named ambassador to Bonn, but diplomats will point out that Germany, with its Big Four and Berlin problems, is a special case. These same men, when asked what career diplomat might conceivably be named to Paris, generally limit it to three names, Walter Stoenes, current assistant secretary of state, Robert M. McBride, ambassador to Mexico and Riddow Knight, ambassador to Portugal.

As Mr. Watson himself tells it, he was sent here by the President to "give drugs number one priority." Not only had the French connection become a principal source of U.S. supply but it threatened to poison diplomatic relations as well. Mr. Watson believes that the reduction of the drug flow during his term here was his principal achievement, and says that the "New York pushers are hurting!"

According to the ambassador, the price for a kilo on New York streets has risen from \$12,000 to \$35,000 as a result of drug traffic from this source.

Mr. Watson became involved in controversy earlier this year when he was reported to have been drunk and disorderly on a cross Atlantic plane flight. He admitted that he misbehaved and apologized, but there is no doubt that this incident was poorly received at the State Department, where he never had been popular and from that time he was in for more difficult sledding.

He was never the man to go through channels and this was resented both at the State Department and the French Foreign Ministry. But in the words of one man who knows, "why else have he sent his cables so often bogged down in State Department administration when could deal directly with the White House—and get things done?"

A Monument

Though ambassadors are quickly forgotten when they go, a post, Mr. Watson will tell, he leaves behind here a monument which in the words of State Department official is the finest official U.S. residence in the world. Mr. Watson will say how much he personally contributed to the building, but the U.S. government was \$300,000 short of what was needed to cover the costs. At least \$300,000 came from the ambassador.

A decaying, 19th-century mansion practically next door to the Elysée Palace, Mr. Watson turned it into the finest official residence in Paris. In doing so he may also have transformed the nature of ambassadors who come, for few men without private wealth could pay the costs of maintaining it.

The new residence has revived talk of the special funds that Congress has appropriated in the past to supplement the \$300,000 "representation" fund of the Paris embassy. Although there are strong opponents of these funds on Capitol Hill, there are precedents, and most other countries provide special funds for posts they consider of special importance.

Paris would appear to be a post of special importance. Not only must the traditional bilateral contacts be tended to here, but Paris also has been chosen for the Sino-U.S. talks, the Vietnam peace talks and is being mentioned as the site for the international conference on Vietnam.

To be sure, the residence was a tax deduction for Mr. Watson, but it is a genuine contribution to his country. To explain it he says simply, "I think the United States must be represented as it should be."

He returns to Connecticut next week for what he calls "a year of thinking." But he is buying an apartment here to be able to return when he wants.

"We love Paris," is his only explanation.

Letters

Anti-Americanism

Add anti-Americanism: I was apparently overheard recently in the elevator of a large London department store, remarking to a friend that English shoes do not come in as many widths as a famous brand. A dowager (she was wearing a significant hat) thereupon felt called upon to tell me that at least London was better than Washington, D.C., where people were murdered in broad daylight, and no one came to their help when they screamed.

Mr. "I don't understand the relevance of that, madam."

She: "You Americans are all mad for psychoanalysis, aren't you?"

W. H. MANVILLE

London

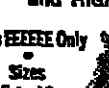
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THE ART MARKET

For the Connoisseurs Only
Sale of Old Master Prints

By Soren Melkian

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (UPI)—Of all the art market categories, old master prints are the least contaminated by the current speculative fever. They remain of interest primarily to collectors. This makes inclusions in prices all the more interesting for changes reflect in aesthetic appreciation rather than in strictly economic

be quiet, almost subdued atmosphere yesterday and today at the Drouot during the sale of "Vicente d'Ale" collection was of such auctions. Conducted by R. de Nicolay, with the aid of expert Denise Rousseau, the sale attracted an international audience. Christopher Mendez of Colnaghi's of London (former Krikhar of Amsterdam, among others, were there. Also present were the Tuckwell Gallery of New York and the Lewis of Nicasio, Calif.

Most of the collectors and dealers know each other, at least by name and regard each other as members of a club of initiates. In this field requires years of training. A collector or dealer must not only be able to tell an "original" (i.e. drawn and red by the master) print from a later one (engraved after with, possibly from his own plate or wood block). He must also be able to tell the various "states" of one given plate, in which the artist adds new details or corrects the first "state" of the plate. He must know just how much work the master did in order to the rarity of every single print. At most good sales, one or two of works previously thought to be unique will appear.

There was just that kind of print in yesterday's sale—a portrait of Van Den Eynden by Versterman after Van Dyck. The other known copy of this print from the first (of seven) states first copperplate was never properly finished—is in Zurich at the library. The Hotel Drouot copy was unrecorded. It rose to 1,200 francs, a price justified by its rarity.

Typical Taste

was typical of the sophisticated collector's choice, as were other pieces in the collection, formed 100 years ago by recent owner's grandfather. The collection was centered on Flemish, Italian and French masters, and included works that had been in the hands of famous collectors of the 18th century which multiplies the value of the print by two or three. It was the case, for example, of a splendid "Portrait of an Artist" by P. Sol, which sold for 1,200 francs. On the back of the print, the most famous French dealer-collector of the 18th century, had written in brown ink, "Highly regarded by Gerard" according to the admiration of another 18th-century dealer (made a dealer by Watteau's painting, now hanging in the Louvre, "L'Enseigne de Gerard").

Other portrait (of Jacques de Le Paille), this time engraved by Goussier, one of the greatest if not the greatest Dutch draftsman of his time, had also once belonged to Mariette. It made 1,620 francs. Two weeks earlier (Oct. 13), at a sale conducted by Jean-Pierre Piazzi, another copy of this portrait, done in striking shades of black with the matching portrait of Le Paille's wife, brought 186 francs. According to the expert, the difference in price is naturally accounted for by the glamour of Mariette's one-time ship, recorded in his own writing on the back of yesterday's

in the whole there was nothing unusual about the prices of Flemish and French prints as could be seen when 33 engravings by Rembrandt came up in succession. The finest etching was probably a portrait of the painter in strong shades of black to the right of composition with a smaller portrait of his wife Saskia done in lighter shades in the background. It sold for 8,950 francs. The other very fine Rembrandt print (a not only beautiful, but in mint condition) was the famous "Blind Tobey" which sold 780 francs.

Other prints went to dealers.

Italian Prints

he real surprises were the 18th-century Italian prints which up to 30 percent in price over recent levels. First came work by Castiglione, little known outside collecting circles, who did in a bland rococo style. A copy of the "Virgin Kneeling in the Cradle" made 2,850 francs. On Oct. 13 at the Piazzi sale a copy "comparable in every respect," according to Denise saw who expertised both sales, went for only 1,780 francs. All other five Castiglione sold at a high level, the competition among the Americans, British and Italians.

When Canaletto's turn came, the Italians outbid everyone for the 11 lots. Prices ranged between 2,300 and 4,500 francs for small etchings.

For example, "The Tomb of a Bishop" (7 inches wide) made 4,500 francs. Still more expensive was a view of La Pira del do in Venice at 4,350 francs and "Market on the Piazzetta" 4,500 francs. Three buyers were in the ring, an unidentified man, who was obviously a collector; Loretta Montagner from London, and an unidentified dealer from Milan.

The main reason for the rise in price of these prints would be to a parallel rise of paintings by 18th-century Venetian artists, which have been becoming more and more expensive in the past two years. This is due to a renewed taste for the baroque search for the sources of impressionistic art. Such a rise will probably affect the engraving market.

2 Million for Modern Art in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (UPI)—A record for a sale of modern art was set last night when works by Andy Warhol, Jackson Pollock, Roy Lichtenstein and others brought a total of \$1,235,000 at Sotheby's-Barnett Galleries, New York.

In addition, 14 individual rec- tor works by American artists were established in the of 87 items.

top price was \$80,000 for



FOR AN ANNIVERSARY—French artist Jean Dubuffet, left, and Chase Manhattan Bank board chairman David Rockefeller, stand in front of a 42-foot-high sculpture entitled "Group of Four Trees" in Chase Manhattan Plaza in New York. Dubuffet executed the 25-ton work of painted fiber glass, aluminum and plastic to mark Rockefeller's 25th anniversary on Wall St.

A Production to Be Heard, Not Seen

By William Weaver

Opera in Italy

ROME (UPI)—The Accademia

Filarmónica Romana offers

Rome's most popular and most

alert concert series, but it does

not limit itself to concerts. In-

terpersed among the stellar

soloists (the current season will

include Caselloni, the virtuoso

di Roma, Ashkenazy, Pollini and

Serkin), the Filarmónica offers

as public unusual evenings, which

can range from ballet to mario-

nettes to chamber opera. The

opera programs are particularly

welcome, since the dimensions of

excellence as his shepherd com-

panions, Ariadne and Aminta. Ana

Higuera Aragon was an accept-

able Euridice, with a high, rather

edgy, but true voice.

The visual presentation of the

Rome's Teatro dell'Opera dis-

courage the city's official com-

pany from mounting intimate

works.

The season at the Teatro dell'

Opera will begin at the end of

November. Meanwhile, the Fi-

larmónica—at the smaller, though

less than ideal Teatro Olimpico

—has sponsored a staging of

Jacopo Peri's "L'Euridice." Dating

from 1600 (when it was written

to celebrate the marriage of

Marie de Medici to Henri IV),

this is the oldest complete opera

that survives and thus it is of

immense historical interest. But,

as staged performances and a good

company, according to have proved,

the work also holds its own mus-

ically and dramatically. These

staged performances are unfortu-

nately rare, so the Filarmónica's

edition—realized by the Clemence

Cunzio of Vienna and imported

from there—was doubly impor-

tant.

René Clemence prepared the

performing score which, on the

basis of one hearing, sounds very

much in the spirit of the original.

He also conducted his little or-

chestra of ancient instruments

with great vigor and sensitivity,

and he assembled, for the most

part, a good group of singers.

Except for an occasional patch

of roughness, the counter-tenor

Zeger Vandersteens sang with

unusual power and sweetness, in

the role of Orfeo, while Pedro

Opera in Italy

Liendo and Kurt Spanier were

opera was unmitigated disaster.

The sets (necessarily simple, for

easy transportation) were merely

ugly; the costumes—especially for

the men—were downright repel-

lent. Singers seldom have good

figures, and to dress them in

body-stockings (and then make

them stand in profile) is cruel.

Euridice, with teased blond hair,

resembled some forgotten Hun-

garian film star of the thirties;

Philo and Prospera were out of

a chess set designed by Spassky,

in a nightmare, for Fischer.

The staging was also mistaken.

With an essentially static op-

era, introducing extraneous move-

ment simply irritates, without en-

riching. Dafne (the messenger of

Euridice's death) was made to

jiggle in sideways, like a figure

on a mechanical clock. Orfeo

sang his heart-breaking lament,

with his back firmly to the au-

dience. A pointless dancer

crouched crouched distract-

ingly. None of the opera's ele-

gance, none of its pastoral gaily,

none of its emotion was con-

veyed by the production. Only

the musical performance (and the

music) saved the evening. Staging,

costumes and sets were all the

work of one man: Hubert Ara-

zym. A name, alas, to bear in

mind.

The central performances, by

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A Royal Tiptoe: 'Crown Matrimonial'

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 27 (UPI)—I fully expect that Royce Ryton's "Crown Matrimonial" at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, will become a tourist attraction to rival the Tower of London, Buckingham Palace, and Madame Tussaud's. Its advantage over the latter is that its waxwork figures move and speak, if somewhat stiffly, and over the former, that it can be seen to be peopled by the royal family.

Of its 10 characters, only four are not royal and only two are commoners, and one of them, Walter Monckton, was later made a peer. It is the first play I have seen in which actors are applauded on their entrances not for who they are, but for whom they represent. Thus Wendy Hiller represents a much bigger cheer on her last entrance because she looks like Queen Mary as everyone remem-ber her—dressed in hat and coat for some royal visit—and there is also great clapping for Amanda Rees's impersonation of the Duchess of York, the present queen mother.

Mr. Ryton's subject is the abdication of King Edward VIII, as the Duke of Windsor was briefly known. He reduces it to the level of soap opera, a monarchist's Peyton Place. He treats it as a domestic drama, concentrating on the duke's actions as they affected his mother and brother. As all the important aspects of the matter, and the duke's struggle to have both his crown and the

woman he loved, took place away from this setting, it means that Queen Mary and the rest spend much of the play complaining that they don't know what's happen- ing. We have not the events themselves, but merely reactions to off-stage machinations. It is rather like a Greek tragedy, with the royal family providing a chorus of lamentation as the king pops in from time to time to tell them what is going on in the great world outside.

A Footnote

"Crown Matrimonial" is no more than a footnote to theatrical history, since it marks the first time that living members of the royal family have been impersonated on stage. (The Duchess of Windsor is spoken of, but not seen.) Mr. Ryton seems so overawed by his own doing in this that he does it tiptoe around them and occasionally genuflect in their direction.

Apart from a momentary re- course to the brandy bottle and a puff at a cigarette, his royals behave in private life just as they do in public. Now, maybe, mem- bers of the royal family are not like the rest of us. I do not know how they behave when they are on their own any more than does Mr. Ryton. But one of the royal figures he portrays had in real life a reputation for violent curs- ing at moments of crisis. Mr. Ryton's characters do not swear. Indeed, it is inconceivable to im- agine them behaving in a normal manner. They are shown as not human, but near divine.

Much of the dialogue consists of name-dropping tours of Euro- pean monarchies and leaders. "It is true Paul of Greece is going to marry . . ." or "That was the last time I saw the poor old Kaiser and the czar . . ." of "Mussolini is very tiresome . . ." This, as the rest of the play, has a certain gossiping fascination, the ingratia- ting feeling that we, too, are on familiar terms with the great.

The central performances, by

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Auto Makers Plan Output Rise

Auto makers are planning to build 874,200 U.S. plants in November, up 13.1 percent from 772,941 cars built in the year earlier. But there are indications that the tight money situation, which depressed new car sales last month, may curb output. One reason is that General Motors Corp. faces continuing labor trouble that could curtail its output. Another reason is that the rate of sales that Detroit's marketing departments are predicting, inventories calculated as of selling days supply are lower than in September and significant changes are expected in November. The current inventory levels on this basis are running lower this time in recent years.

Use Wankel Engine

It will manufacture a car with two rotary engines, says Raymond Rayenel, president. He says that after three years of testing, the rotary engine on prototype cars will produce a middle-size model with two engines developing 90 h.p. The engines produced in the Comotor Sear factory in Citroën shares with the German NSU.

Earnings Gain

Corporation president Ray MacDonald has said that the company's earnings will earn 1.50 to \$5 a share in 1972, even after a charge of 26 cents a share. He also indicated that 1972 sales will reach about \$1.06 billion, this year's previously announced special dividend of \$1.00 a share, and that the company is the only amount the company to charge against earnings to cover the

settlement. Mr. MacDonald did not specifically cite the earnings and sales figures, but alluded to them by saying that earnings will still fall within the range of analysts' predictions, even after the charge, and revenue will be about \$26,000 per employee. The firm employs about 41,000 persons. Analysts had been pegging General Motors' 1972 earnings at \$4.50 to \$5 a share, compared with \$4.03 last year, before they learned of the special charge this month.

Chase Takes Share in Spanish Firm

Chase Manhattan Bank has acquired a 20 percent interest in a newly-formed leasing company in Spain. The company, Transleasing S.A. Madrid, will engage in leasing various types of capital equipment, including construction, agricultural and industrial machinery. The 20 percent is being held by Chase's wholly-owned subsidiary, Chase Manhattan Overseas Banking Corp. In addition, a Chase affiliate in Spain, Liga Financiera, holds a 25 percent interest. The other partners are Commercial Credit Co. of Barcelona, with a 30 percent interest, and Banco Espanol de Credito, with 25 percent.

AIPM Holders Approve Stock Issue

American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd. (AIPM) stockholders approved a plan to double the company's existing share capital. The move allows the company to offer more than \$7 million in new ordinary shares on the U.S. market. Proceeds of the offering will be used to build a cardboard mill, office building, and some of the money will help develop AIPM's interest in the Wankel rotary engine. AIPM holds a 50 percent interest in Wankel, an Israeli company that recently decided to exercise its option to develop, manufacture and market certain categories of the Wankel engine outside North America.

Profit Is Reported
Japan Electrical Firms

Oct. 27 (AP-DJ)—Japan's leading producer of electrical goods today reported a consolidated net profit of 12.38 billion yen (\$83 million), or 59 cents per American Depository Share, up from 16.81 billion yen, or 58 cents, a year earlier. Sales rose to 355.9 billion yen from 250.7 billion yen. In the first nine months, Matsushita's consolidated net profit rose 17.6 percent to 47.4 billion yen, or \$1.70 per ADS, from 40.3 billion yen, or \$1.44. Nine-month sales were 758.4 billion yen, up from 686.4 billion yen.

El Exports
Japan Off

Oct. 27 (AP-DJ)—Steel exports in the nine months of 1972 hit 11.4 million tons, or 15.78 metric tons from 17.61 tons a year earlier, the Iron and Steel Federation said. Officials attributed the decline to last December's situation. Exports to the U.S. during the year fell to 4.7 million tons from 5 million tons a year earlier, but voluntary export controls.

an Accord
Restraints

Oct. 27 (AP-DJ)—Less government restraint today with the big business establishment now the export control is applied to curb the exports for one year.

Official spokesman for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said that if the plan is to reduce the export of steel, it should result in a reduction in exports of steel, compared with total, would be if not enforced.

An official forecast immediately available for the September 1972 period, the order side would be about \$30 billion, the surplus over imports \$8 billion.

One spokesman said that the surplus would presumably be about \$1 billion from the export control by increased imports from various measures.

An official announced a week between the government and business leaders meeting today between Mr. Minami, vice-minister of international trade and industry, and top executives of the Federation of Big Associations.

Official spokesman for the company said they couldn't comment on the report. One spokesman said that the company had left for his regular vacation from which he is to return Nov. 20.

According to reports in a number of newspapers, a controversy has developed between Mr. Hahn and management board chairman Rudolf Leiding over a number of internal issues and Mr. Leiding demanded Mr. Hahn's resignation.

One paper, the mass-circulated Bild, said this had been rejected by the supervisory board, but Mr. Leiding is reportedly pressing his case.

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GM Profit Dips 44%
During Third Quarter

DETROIT, Oct. 27 (Reuters)—General Motors Corp., the nation's largest auto producer, registered a 44.2 percent decline in profits in the third quarter, the company reported today.

GM said that earnings in the nine months showed a slight gain over the same period a year ago.

Third Quarter: 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 5,378.0 5,334.0
Profits (millions) 123.0 217.0
Per Share 0.41 0.75

Nine Months:
Revenue (millions) 21,518.0 20,998.0
Profits (millions) 1,496.0 1,394.0
Per Share 5.19 4.84

Ford Motor Co., meanwhile, said its profits rose 9.3 percent in the third quarter and 29 percent in the nine months.

Third Quarter: 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 4,400.0 3,800.0
Profits (millions) 90.0 86.0
Per Share 0.91 0.81

Nine Months:
Revenue (millions) 14,500.0 11,900.0
Profits (millions) 630.0 453.0
Per Share 6.13 4.24

GM said the third-quarter drop reflected "higher wage and material costs as well as three special factors which have been discussed previously."

These factors, as outlined by GM, were:

• The abnormally long change-over period and high startup costs in introducing completely redesigned 1973-model intermediate cars and trucks.

• The increased costs of product improvements in 1973-model cars and trucks, including government emission and bumper rules.

• The absence of production at the Norwood, Ohio, assembly plant, closed by a strike from April 7 to Sept. 27.

The company noted that the

Price Commission has "thus far denied GM the opportunity to recover any portion of the cost of these improvements," despite what GM called "the added value to the buyer."

Worldwide factory sales of GM cars and trucks in the third quarter totaled 1,375,000 units, down somewhat from the third-quarter record of 1,485,000 units sold in the 1971 period.

Nine-months world sales totaled 5,516,000 units, compared with 5,523,000 a year ago.

As previously reported, GM said it plans to resubmit its request for price increases on 1973-model vehicles and is "hopeful of an early favorable decision."

Ford said it too will reapply to the Price Commission for a 32 percent increase on its 1973 models.

The company said its U.S. profit margin for the first nine months of 1972 was "slightly above" the 1968-69 base period but said this was due to a change in production patterns.

Third Quarter: 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 1,572.5 1,452.1
Profits (millions) 21.3 18.7
Per Share 0.62 0.56

Nine Months:
Revenue (millions) 6,084.4 5,973.9
Profits (millions) 84.8 80.3
Per Share 2.60 2.43

Before securities transactions.
After securities transactions.

Third Quarter: 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 1,171.4 1,111.6
Profits (millions) 9.77 3.15
Per Share 0.36 0.11

Nine Months:
Revenue (millions) 4,698.4 4,498.1
Profits (millions) 34.55 35.46
Per Share 1.29 1.32

Third Quarter: 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 922.9 892.7
Profits (millions) 51.59 50.64
Per Share 1.81 0.90

Nine Months:
Revenue (millions) 2,814.0 2,702.0
Profits (millions) 130.3 154.53
Per Share 2.30 2.74

Third Quarter: 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 298.35 297.4
Profits (millions) 8.23 7.25
Per Share 0.75 0.71

Nine Months:
Revenue (millions) 812.6 737.0
Profits (millions) 25.42 22.01
Per Share 0.29 0.24

Third Quarter: 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 144.6 123.8
Profits (millions) 10.61 9.58
Per Share 0.44 0.39

Nine Months:
Revenue (millions) 548.1 487.4
Profits (millions) 53.71 53.21
Per Share 2.19 2.31

Third Quarter: 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 77.2 73.9
Profits (millions) 0.43 -0.56
Per Share 0.15 -

Nine Months:
Revenue (millions) 228.2 219.8
Profits (millions) -4.8 -8.5
Per Share -

Third Quarter: 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 242.0 211.5
Profits (millions) 13.1 7.5
Per Share 0.66 0.38

Nine Months:
Revenue (millions) 1,702.2 1,522.2
Profits (millions) 7.99 7.08
Per Share 0.91 0.80

Third Quarter: 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 507.7 441.3
Profits (millions) 26.51 21.54
Per Share 2.75 2.41

Nine Months:
Revenue (millions) 1,702.2 1,522.2
Profits (millions) 7.99 7.08
Per Share 0.91 0.80

Third Quarter: 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 320.5 298.5
Profits (millions) 43.0 35.62
Per Share 0.69 0.63

Nine Months:
Revenue (millions) 896.4 816.3
Profits (millions) 147.10 131.05
Per Share 2.30 2.80

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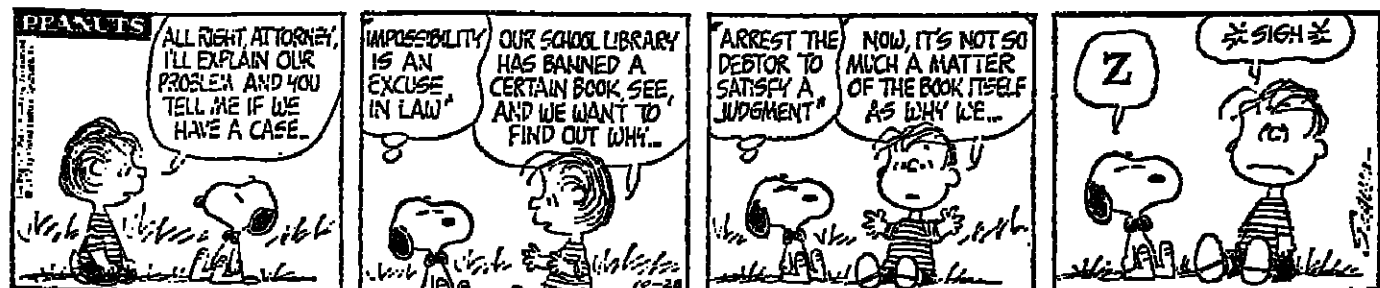
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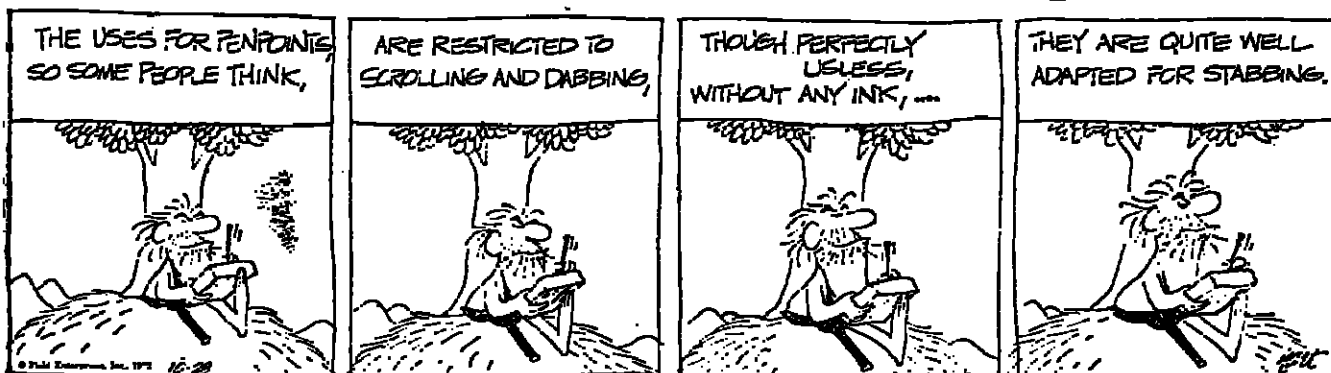
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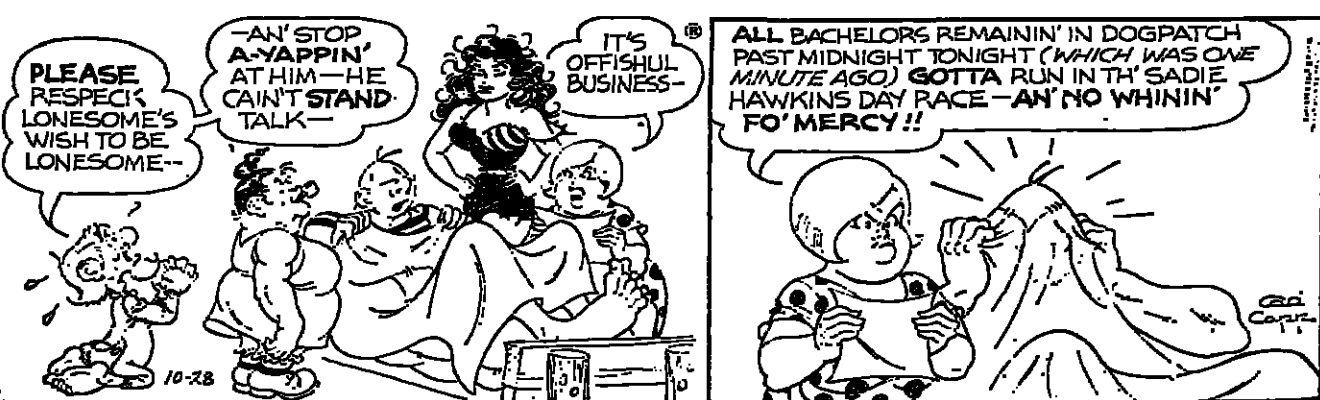
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B.C.



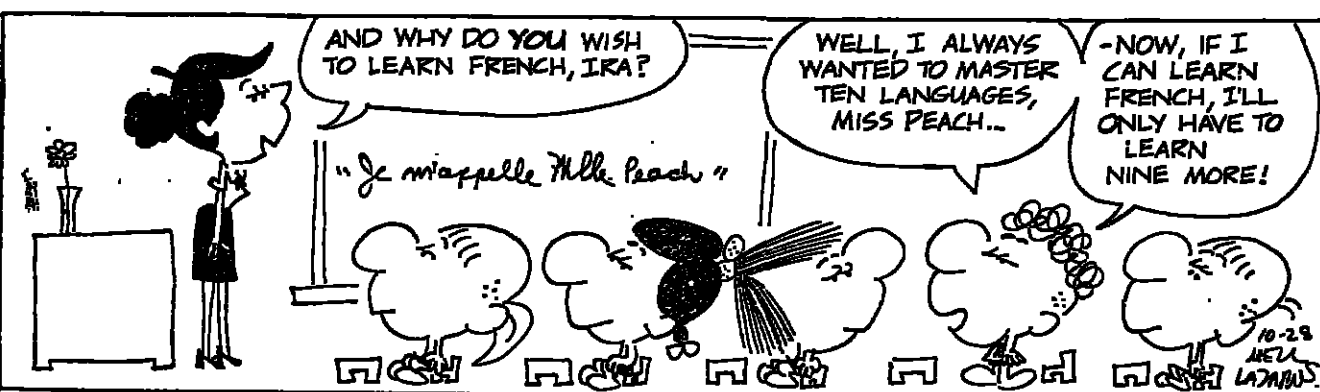
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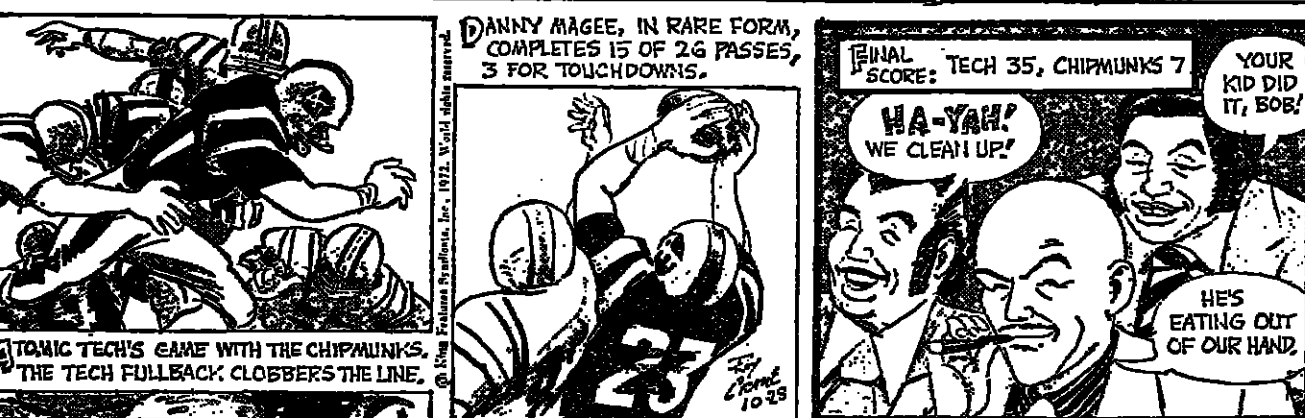
BEEBLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



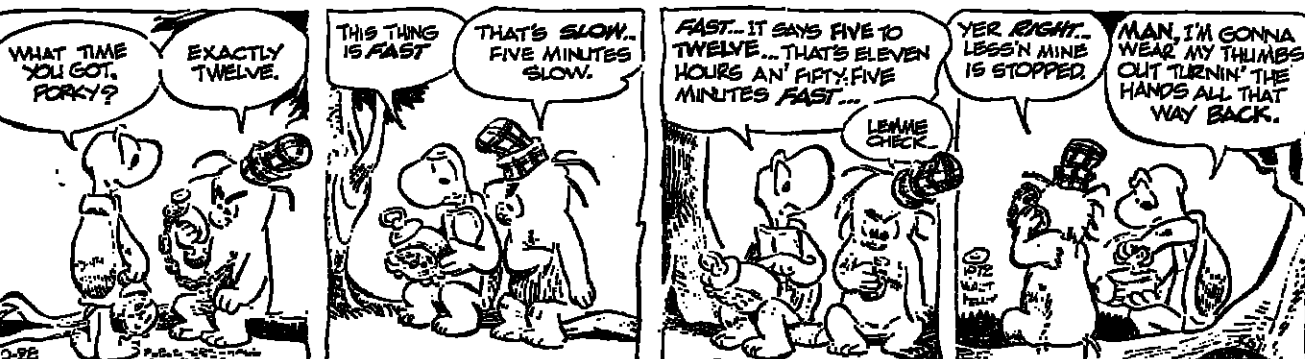
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DENNIS THE MENACE



"I NEVER HEARD OF THE GREAT PUMPKIN BEFORE... BUT THIS KID WITH THE BLANKET SEEMED PRETTY SURE OF HIMSELF."

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble puzzle grid with words ORRYA, HACOP, PRUMAK, REESIO and a cartoon of a man fighting a monster.

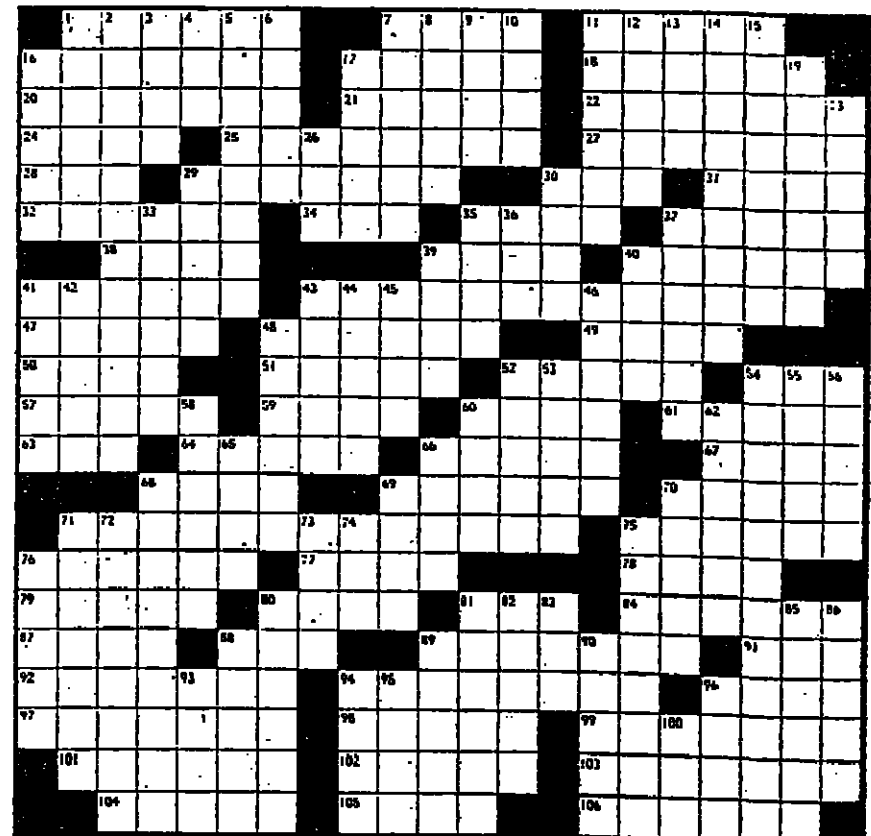
Yesterday's Jumbles: SULLY GROUP PLOVER ENOUGH

Answer: What the baker's offspring were called - PUPS

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WEN

WORDS OF INTEREST - By Joseph LaFauci



- DOWN: 1. American culture, 2. Deer of good deeds, 3. Baseball's Man, 4. Temper, 5. Proud, 6. Made over, 7. Ready for use, 8. Disprove, 9. Hebrew measure, 10. Top name in, 11. Mischief, 12. Popular singer, 13. Town's "Vlad", 14. Shrewish, 15. Spill, 16. Annoyance, 17. King of Zebos, 18. Farmstead, 19. Stamping device, 20. Maiden name, 21. To Bert Parks, 22. Set apart, 23. Nobel prize category, 24. Pledge, 25. Depressed, 26. Holy Land: Abba, 27. Conductor Antal, 28. African fox, 29. Egyptian leader, 30. C.M. oak, 31. No. 1, 32. Marian, for son, 33. Check, 34. Caserio, 35. Enchanted, 36. Anecdotes, 37. Instrument, 38. Guidance, 39. Suggested, 40. Stand of palaces, 41. P.I. trifurcated, 42. Bell purchase, 43. Delicate or maritime, 44. Sunday best, 45. Zoroastrian, 46. Underdog, 47. Less money, 48. Peet's, 49. Mignote, 50. Tanya, 51. Betsy, 52. Fire, 53. Stricken, 54. Tied, 55. Tea

Fouls mitted Rockets es Win in 155-111

AND, Oct. 27 (UPI)—The Squires, taking advantage of 56 Denver fouls, an Basketball Association felled the Rockets, 155-111.

Driving led the Squires fourth straight victory tonight.

After drawing 11 fouls in the first half, picked the second half. The record was 46.

A total of seven Rockets fouls from the game, coach Alex Hannum substitutes, the Rockets used a technical foul personal foul.

called it an "exaggerated Virginia and the Congress as teams that rough style of defense," said he had told his "play exactly like they more so."

After went to the foul line, another ABA record made 74 shots.

ars 151, Tams 98

James Jones led the with 24 points and Stars hit double

A Standings

East	West
1. Squires 25	1. Squires 25
2. Rockets 20	2. Rockets 20
3. Squires 19	3. Squires 19
4. Squires 18	4. Squires 18
5. Squires 17	5. Squires 17
6. Squires 16	6. Squires 16
7. Squires 15	7. Squires 15
8. Squires 14	8. Squires 14
9. Squires 13	9. Squires 13
10. Squires 12	10. Squires 12

Monday's Results
Squires 24, Combs 18, Memphis 23, Thompson 16, 155 (Squires 21, Taylor 17, Houston 21, Beck 20).

er, With 65, With Four hara Golf

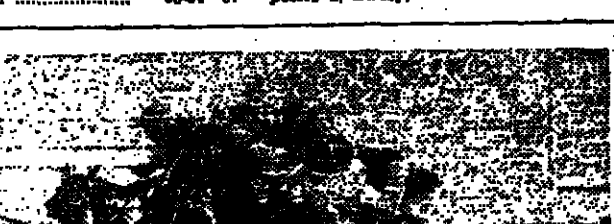
EGAS, Oct. 27 (AP)—Aimer shot a six-under-10 tied four others for round lead yesterday in 900 Sahara invitation tournament.

seeking to end a 15-year drought, was tied Sanders, Larry Ziegler, Watkins and George

Knudson and Watkins he 6,800-yard Sahara-course. The others were 25-yard Las Vegas County. Both courses are par 71.

ST-ROCK LEADERS

Knudson	33-35-63
Watkins	33-35-63
Knudson	33-35-63
Watkins	33-35-63
Knudson	33-35-63
Watkins	33-35-63
Knudson	33-35-63
Watkins	33-35-63



IRISH HOSPITALS SWEEPSTAKES

XT DRAWING ON THE
VEEPS HURDLE

Run at Leopardstown (Ireland)
DECEMBER 27th, 1972

Four Sweepstakes Annually
VEEPS LINCOLN... Spring IRISH SWEETS DERBY... Summer
VEEPS CAMDENSHIRE... Autumn SWEETS HURDLE... Winter
IN EACH DRAW ONE SUPER PRIZE OF
£200,000

and many prizes of £50,000, £20,000 and
£10,000 plus thousands of smaller prizes.

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IT LATER THAN NOVEMBER 30TH 1972

OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH



National Hockey League games are marked by spills and checks into the boards as players battle for the puck.

Dryden Gets Third Shutout In NHL Play

From Wire Dispatches
MONTREAL, Oct. 27.—Jacques Lemaire scored two goals and added two assists and goalie Ken Dryden registered his third shutout of the season last night as the Montreal Canadiens extended their unbeaten streak to nine games by blanking the St. Louis Blues, 7-0.

The victory gave Montreal sole possession of first place in the National Hockey League's Eastern Division.

Black Hawks 6, Bruins 3

Jim Tappin scored one goal and assisted on one as Chicago ended an eight-game drought at the Boston Garden with a 6-3 victory over Boston. Since Jan. 17, 1970, Chicago had six losses and two ties in games in Boston.

Flies 2, Red Wings 1
Detroit's unbeaten streak ended as Philadelphians scored a 2-1 victory when Bill Pettit picked up a loose puck behind the Detroit defense at 14:10 of the final period and lifted it over goalie Roy Edwards. Detroit opened the season with six victories.

Kings 3, Flames 1
Rookie Don Kosak scored his first league goal early in the final period and veteran Ralph Backstrom's fourth of the season sealed Los Angeles's 3-1 victory over Atlanta.

NHL Results
Thursday's Games
Los Angeles 3 (Leak, Kosak, Backstrom), Atlanta 1 (Lester). Philadelphia 2 (Clement, Pettit), Detroit 1 (Liberty). Montreal 7 (Lemaire, 2, Laflair, Courcy, Tassit, Lapointe, Leary), St. Louis 0. Chicago 6 (Maid, Pappin, Stapleton, White, MacKay, Mikes), Boston 3 (Lapointe, 3, Bailey).

Edinburgh, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—Pat Cramer of South Africa scored an upset 6-4, 6-3 victory over Iile Nastase of Romania in the semifinals of the Dewar Cup indoor tennis tournament here today.

The 35-year-old Cramer took only 43 minutes to dispose of Nastase. "I really don't know what happened today," Nastase said.

In the other semifinal, Ray



United Press International, Associated Press.



But the point of the intimidation is still to be able to put the shot into the net.

Richey, Lutz, Pilic, El-Shafei Gain Essen Tennis Semifinals

ESSEN, West Germany, Oct. 27 (AP).—Cliff Richey and Bob Lutz of the United States, Imad El-Shafei of Egypt and Nikk Pilic of Yugoslavia advanced today to the semifinals of the West German professional tennis tournament.

Richey crushed Wilhelm Buntger of West Germany, 6-3, 6-4, and Lutz beat Tom Okker of the Netherlands, 6-3, 6-2.

El-Shafei beat Arthur Ashe of the United States, 6-3, 6-4, and Pilic won a 6-3, 6-4 match over John Newcombe of Australia.

Nastase Upset
EDINBURGH, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—Pat Cramer of South Africa scored an upset 6-4, 6-3 victory over Iile Nastase of Romania in the semifinals of the Dewar Cup indoor tennis tournament here today.

The 35-year-old Cramer took only 43 minutes to dispose of Nastase. "I really don't know what happened today," Nastase said.

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'On That Dash Is Where We Live'

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Sculptured in the gray granite of the Riverside Church, a row of angels overlooked the entrance. Once they had been almost white but through the years, exhaust smoke from automobiles and buses had streaked most of the angels' faces in black. Behind gray wooden horses on the sidewalk and on the grass across Riverside Drive, most of the faces were black too.

The hearse was parked in front. Nearby, its driver, 57-year-old Charles Patterson, stood in his black jacket, white shirt, a thin striped gray-and-black tie, and thin striped gray-and-black pants. His job is driving hearses for a Harlem undertaker, but he wasn't scheduled for a funeral today. And he was asleep in his Harlem apartment when the phone rang.

"You busy today, Charles?" a voice said. He knew the voice of Frank Rivers, who deals in "rolling stock," the hearses and limousines.

"We got nothing at our place," Mr. Patterson said. "I can use you today for the Robinson funeral."

Breakfast Chat
At breakfast, he mentioned to his wife Margaret that he would be driving a car at Jackie Robinson's funeral.

"I hope you're working with Robinson," she said. "That would be an honor for a black man, to drive Robinson's hearse."

When he arrived at the garage on 161st Street, he was handed the keys to the Cadillac hearse, gray with a black roof, with gray curtains inside. He drove it, empty, to the Riverside Church, where the body of the first black major-league baseball player had been since Wednesday night.

"The body hasn't been in the hearse yet," he was saying outside the church. "It's a nice one for him. Brand new, only 27 miles on it."

The driver never had been much of a baseball fan. He occasionally watched Jackie Robinson perform for the Brooklyn Dodgers on television but he never had gone to Ebbets Field or to the Polo Grounds to see him.

"It seemed like I never had time," he said. "but I understood what he meant. Him and Martin Luther King did a lot for everybody."

Moments later, the heavy doors to the church opened. Gently, a tall black man in a dark suit

was escorting an old black woman in a worn brown coat toward the street. She was sobbing and protesting. "They won't let me see Jackie Robinson's body. I seen his first game in Brooklyn, and now they won't let me see his body."

Suddenly, she squatted on the steps. Quickly, two white policemen moved toward her, lifted her gently and guided her to the sidewalk.

"White man run the world," she shouted. "Get her out of here," a black woman behind the wooden horses said loudly.

"White man run the world," she repeated. Slowly, on her own, she kept going, past the onlookers. She had broken their hush, but Jackie Robinson would have smiled. To him, the white man always ran the world, too, which is why Jackie Robinson is a man of history.

"... And if I can help somebody," Elaine Clark was singing now inside the church, "then my living shall not be in vain."

Not Really Snapped
Soon, in the pulpit, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, the founder and president of People United to Save Humanity, wearing red and black robes, was delivering the eulogy. He spoke of how the years "1919-1972" will be engraved on the tombstone.

"But on that dash," Mr. Jackson said, "is where we live. And for everyone there is a dash of possibility, to choose the high road or the low road, to make things better or to make things worse. On that dash, he snapped the barbed wire of prejudice."

Not really, but Jackie Robinson bent the barbed wire, bent it so that some people could get past it.

Now, the funeral over, six pallbearers—Bill Russell and Don Newcombe, Larry Doby and Jim Gilliam, Pee Wee Reese and Ralph Branca—their arms and faces straining with the weight of the silver-blue coffin covered by red roses, slid it into the hearse. Quickly, the driver, Charles Patterson, slid the coffin deeper into the hearse, closed the door and got behind the wheel for the procession through the streets of Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant to the cemetery.

On the sidewalk, a small black man was involved in organizing the procession.

"I tried to get out of this job," he had mumbled earlier to a friend. "Too much work." Jackie Robinson would not have liked that. Nothing ever was too much work for him.

Outlook and Odds for Contests in the NFL

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT).—The outlook and betting choices in National Football League games this weekend, with winners and losers in parentheses: Last-stand records in parentheses:

SUNDAY
Interconference
LOS ANGELES (4-1-1) at OAKLAND (3-2-1)—Both hold half-game leads in their divisions and they have never met in regular season. The Raiders' Darrell Lammie is injured and Ken Stabler may be their quarterback. Betting choice: Oakland by 1.

National Conference
SAN FRANCISCO (2-3-1) at ATLANTA (4-2-0)—John Elrod will be out three weeks for the 49ers but Steve Spurrier has held up so far. The others have fallen down. Betting choice: Atlanta by 7.

PHILADELPHIA (1-5-0) at NEW ORLEANS (0-5-1)—Both broke losing streaks last week and the Eagles went back to Pete Liske as their quarterback. Archie Manning had a good game for a change for the Saints. Betting choice: None.

CHICAGO (2-3-1) at ST. LOUIS (2-4-0)—The Bears are an all-out muscle team that has averaged less than five pass completions a game and given up only one touchdown in their last two games. Betting choice: Chicago by 1.

MINNESOTA (2-4-0) at GREEN BAY (4-2-0)—Because of injuries the Vikings will start two young linebacksers, Jeff Simmons and Carl Gersbach, with Ed Marinaro in the backfield replacing Clint Jones, who broke an arm. The

Packers are 1st. Betting choice: Minnesota by 2.

WASHINGTON (5-1-0) at NEW YORK GIANTS (4-3-0)—The Giants have a chance to tie for first, where they have not been at midseason in 10 years. But it will take some doing. Betting choice: Washington by 7.

PITTSBURGH (4-2-0) at BUFFALO (3-4-0)—The Steelers have not allowed a touchdown in their last nine quarters. The Bills are getting better. Betting choice: Pittsburgh by 7 1/2.

NEW ENGLAND (2-4-0) at NEW YORK JETS (4-2-0)—The Jets ran all over the Patriots in their last game. They might try passing this time. Betting choice: Jets by 14 1/2.

KANSAS CITY (3-3-0) at SAN DIEGO (2-3-1)—The Chiefs are in a scrambling division. The Chiefs' quarterback, Len Dawson, will play, although still hurt. The Chargers have a running game at last to match good passing. Betting choice: Kansas City by 3.

HOUSTON (1-5-0) at CINCINNATI (4-2-0)—The Bengals' quarterback, Ken Anderson, is doubtful, but the team moves behind the back-up, Virgil Carter. Betting choice: Cincinnati by 14.

CLEVELAND (3-3-0) at DENVER (2-4-0)—The Browns are hampered by their line runner, Floyd Little. The Broncos won over Oakland was impressive. Betting choice: Denver by 5.

DALLAS (4-2-0) at DETROIT (4-2-0)—The Cowboys will stick with Craig Morton at quarterback although Roger Staubach is ready. Betting choice: Dallas by 6.

Individual Professional Football Leaders

NATIONAL CONFERENCE										AMERICAN CONFERENCE																			
Touchdown Scoring										Touchdown Scoring																			
TD	Yds.	Rec.	Ret.	Pts.	TD	Yds.	Rec.	Ret.	Pts.	TD	Yds.	Rec.	Ret.	Pts.	TD	Yds.	Rec.	Ret.	Pts.										
Don Johnson, N.Y.										Hoober, N.Y.										Hoober, N.Y.									
Q. Washington, S.F.										Latta, D.C.										Latta, D.C.									
Kruva, N.Y.										Bradshaw, Pitt.										Bradshaw, Pitt.									
Malone, A.L.										Ward, Buffalo										Ward, Buffalo									
Parks, N.O.										Custer, N.Y.										Custer, N.Y.									
Harvay, Wash.										Fradet, K.C.										Fradet, K.C.									
Hill, Dallas										Ashby, N.E.										Ashby, N.E.									
Gilliam, Minn.										Kish, Miami										Kish, Miami									
Sellers, Dallas										Riggins, N.Y.										Riggins, N.Y.									
										Hill, Buffalo										Hill, Buffalo									
										Slatt, Oak										Slatt, Oak									
										Taylor, K.C.										Taylor, K.C.									
Kicking										Kicking										Kicking									
EP/A										EP/A										EP/A									
17-18										18-19										18-19									
Marcol, G.B.										10-10										10-10									
Hill, A.L.										10-10										10-10									
Gowett, S.F.										18-18										18-18									
Ray, L.A.										18-18										18-18									
Cox, Minn.										17-14										17-14									
Knight, Wash.										17-17										17-17									
Gorday, N.Y.										17-18										17-18									
Cox, Minn.										14-14										14-14									
McGivill, Chi.										12-13										12-13									
Long										Pts										Pts									
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